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# Arab news

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VOL. VII NO. 209 FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1982 RAMADAN 4, 1402 A.H. TWELVE PAGES

**TODAY IN Arab news**

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**Israelis turn back doctors**  
A French medical team which wanted to set up an emergency hospital in Sidon, South Lebanon, has been turned back by the Israeli invaders who have killed over 1,000 civilians in the area during the first day of the invasion.—Page 3

**Probe of U.S. advisers**  
The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador orders an investigation into allegations that two American military advisers violated regulations by handling weapons in a guerrilla combat zone.—Page 4

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**America's first lady**  
Of all recent American first ladies, Mrs. Nancy Reagan is perhaps the most tuned in to high performance, says her interviewer.—Page 8

**Row on Gibraltar**  
British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's statement on Gibraltar negotiations raises a diplomatic row in Spain.—Page 12

## Bid to kill Mugabe fails

HARARE, June 24 (Agencies) — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe escaped unhurt from a pre-dawn gun attack on his official residence here Thursday, police officials said.

A second attack by armed men was carried out against the home of National Supplies Minister Enos Nkala in the suburb of Borrowdale, about six kilometers (four miles) north of Mugabe's residence. A government spokesman said that Nkala was not injured in the attack.

Security men on guard duty shot back at the attackers and the body of one man and two unused rocket launchers were found after the early morning raid.

The man killed, who was black, was thought to have been one of the assailants, the spokesman added.

The prime minister and Senator Nkala have residences close to each other near the center of Harare.

The national news agency Zina quoted unidentified sources as saying that the attackers wore Zimbabwe Army uniforms and were believed to have used trucks stolen from military barracks. The spokesman said: "With the situation in the country, it is obvious the attackers were bandits."

The government has blamed bandits for the killing of 25 people in the last three months and said they are former guerrillas loyal to opposition leader Joshua Nkomo.

Most of the killings were in Matabeleland which is Nkomo's political base. The government has frequently accused white and black opposition parties of plotting against it.

Last December, the Harare headquarters of Mugabe's Zanu-PF party was bombed and seven people were killed. Zimbabwe newspapers said the blast occurred at a time that Mugabe and top ministers would normally have been holding a regular meeting in the building. It had been postponed by chance.

## More fall in computer spying net

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24 (Agencies) — Three more persons have been arrested in an investigation into alleged sales of computer secrets to Japanese companies, the federal prosecutor's office here announced.

It brought the number of those arrested in California to nine. Six Japanese businessmen have already appeared in court on charges of conspiring to transport stolen material and have been given bail. The latest arrests, announced Wednesday, were of businessman Tomozo Kimura and Barry Saffaie, and woman student Tabassom Ayazi.

A special agent for U.S. Customs said Kimura was arrested at San Francisco airport as he was about to leave for Japan. He was charged with trying to export items without a license. Saffaie and Miss Ayazi were accused of receiving stolen goods.

Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of 12 businessmen living in Japan.

Federal prosecutor Joe Russoniello told a press conference that the U.S. Justice Department was considering whether to apply for the extradition of the 12 from Japan. Among those arrested were representatives of the Japanese companies Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric.

### Suzuki deeply disturbed

In Tokyo, Mitsubishi Electric Corp. admitted Thursday that a Mitsubishi-connected company based in America had bought a "sample" of IBM computer secrets from a U.S. consulting firm. The disclosure was made to Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), a ministry official said.

According to the Mitsubishi report to the ministry, the company's head office in Tokyo was not directly involved in the case. Mitsubishi did not specify the amount of money paid to the consulting company and when the deal was made, the official said.

When the news of Japanese spy activities in the U.S. reached Tokyo Wednesday, Mitsubishi flatly denied the American charge.

Hitachi director Yasukichi Hatano said his firm bought information on technology developed by International Business Machines (IBM), without knowing it was stolen property. He told reporters that company employees bought the information after a highly enthusiastic sales pitch from two men working for a U.S. firm of consultants.

Meanwhile, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki expressed shock Thursday at the arrest of Japanese computer executives in the U.S. and said he hoped it would not impair relations between Tokyo and Washington. "It is a very shocking incident," Suzuki told a parliamentary committee. "We have to deal with it by thoroughly and prudently investigating and studying what has actually happened."

It was the prime minister's first public reaction to accusations on the issue. Suzuki's fears that the incident could damage relations with Washington were echoed by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurazaki, who said the case came as the U.S. and Japan were looking at ways to carry out technological cooperation in the future.

Discussion is going on at top government levels on how to react if the U.S. asks for the extradition of the 12 Japanese living in this country for whom arrest warrants have been issued.

## Battlefield shifts to Damascus road

BEIRUT, June 24 (R) — Fighting between Israeli and Syrian forces intensified in the mountains of central Lebanon Thursday as Beirut residents waited to see whether Israel would attack Palestinian commando positions in the western half of the capital.

The Israelis and Syrians battled fiercely for the third day running just south of the strategic Beirut-Damascus Highway. A military spokesman in Damascus said two Syrian fighters were hit when they intercepted Israeli planes bombing Syrian positions in the area. Israel said it shot down the two Syrian MiGs.

It was the first aerial combat with Israel reported by Damascus since the two countries agreed to a ceasefire 13 days ago in the first week of Israel's invasion of Lebanon aimed at crushing Palestinian commandos. The Syrian spokesman accused Israel of continuing to violate the ceasefire by sending its planes and artillery into action early Thursday morning.

He said Israeli tank and artillery units were trying to advance northward toward the resort of Bhaadoun on the Beirut-Damascus Road, but the advance was being halted by Syrian troops whose fire was inflicting heavy losses. State-run Beirut radio and the Palestinian news agency WAFA said the Israelis had bombed and shelled a string of positions along the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) spokesman Mahmoud Lahadi told a press conference the Israelis wanted to capture the road, which they have already severed south-east of Beirut, and push north in an attempt to annex Lebanon. Syria, which has had 30,000 peacekeeping troops in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate since 1976, has shown itself resolved to defend the Bekaa Valley which lies between the mountains where the fighting is going on and the Syrian border.

Shooting also continued around Beirut. State radio said Israeli gunboats shelled the coast road forming a semicircle around west Beirut Wafa said Israeli artillery again shelled the hard-hit southern suburbs.

The Lebanese cabinet met Thursday and appeared to be pinning its hopes on Arab intervention in the crisis. Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan told reporters that President Elias Sarkis had telephoned King Fahd, while Foreign Minister Fuad Butros had called with his Saudi opposite number Prince Saud Al-Faisal.

The government had also asked Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klubi to (Continued on back page)

## Iran attacks retreating Iraqi army

TEHRAN, June 24 (Agencies) — Iranian forces have attacked Iraqi troops withdrawing from Iranian territory, the head of Iranian war propaganda, Kamal Kharazi, said here Thursday.

"We are attacking retreating Iraqi forces in some sectors," Kharazi said during a press conference, "because we do not want their retreat to be easy and we want as few of their troops as possible to return home."

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein announced Sunday that his forces would withdraw from occupied Iranian territory over the following ten days. The Iraqi announcement was called "a new plot" here, and several Iranian public figures said the 21-month-old war between the two countries would continue until all of their conditions were satisfied, including the fall of Iraq's Baathist government.

Asked about a possible Iranian advance into Iraqi territory, Kharazi, who is also a member of the Supreme Defense Council, said Iran would use "all possible means to destroy even further the war machine of Saddam." Kharazi said that Qasr-e-Shirin, in Bakhtaran province, western Iran, the largest town occupied by Iraq, had been 90 percent destroyed.

On eventual plans for Iran's Iraqi prisoners of war, officially estimated at 42,000, Kharazi said they were "beginning to familiarize themselves with the Islamic Republic of Iran to discover the nature of Saddam's regime." "We will keep them until the regime in Baghdad falls," he added.

Kharazi would not reveal how many Iranian volunteers had been sent to Lebanon through Syria, saying that foreign agencies had put their number at "between one and several thousands." He said Iranian forces in Lebanon were "getting to know the terrain and carrying out tactical reconnaissance."

Kharazi responded to Wednesday's Israeli statement that Iranians were behind recent Israeli-Syrian confrontations in the Bekaa Valley by saying that Israel "uses any pretext to destroy Syrian troops."

The Iranian President Ali Khamenei said in the meantime that Iran does not intend to despatch a substantial number of troops to fight Israeli invaders in Lebanon because of the Gulf war.

A state of "neither war nor peace" would prevent Iran from entering the Lebanese war at full strength," he said. "We shall never send the main part of our forces to Lebanon until we end and sort out this war here," President Khamenei told Iran.

Tehran also announced that Iraq shelled the Iranian cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr Tuesday, killing two civilians and wounding 18. Iranian long-range artillery retaliated by shelling Iraqi positions on the western bank of the Shatt Al-Arab Waterway, the radio added.

### Rejecting no-war, no-peace status

The American president also asked Mrs. Thatcher to "carry back to London our fondest good wishes, those of the American people, Nancy and myself" to Prince Charles and Princess Diana upon the birth of their son, second in line to the British throne.

Earlier, addressing the U.N. assembly, Mrs. Thatcher said wars are caused not by weapons but by ambitious aggressors tempted by "the prospect of easy advantage and quick victory."

(Continued on back page)

### Genocide begins

BEIRUT, June 24 (AP) — Waves of divebombing jets teamed with missile-firing naval gunboats in a wholesale bombardment of Muslim West Beirut late Thursday night as the Palestine Liberation Organization faced the final option of mass surrender or genocide.

Associated Press correspondent Alex Efty saw low-income residential neighborhoods pulverized by nose-diving jets off crowded Coriche Mazra boulevard while warships blasted plush hotels and high-rise apartment buildings on the sea front.

In one bombing sortie the entire Abu Shaker block where the pro-PLO Nasserite Muslim militia known as Murabitoun, has its command headquarters, was devastated, Efty reported.

The command building next to the Corniche Mazraa's Nasser mosque was missed. But at least 50 houses on both sides of Abu Shaker street that branches southward from the mosque were ruined, Efty said.

Rescuers waited until the air strikes ended at nightfall to begin searching victims buried beneath the rubble in Abu Shaker street and several battered blocs in the Fakhani residential neighborhoods close to PLO Chief Yasser Arafat's command headquarters, police said.

A police spokesman who refused to be named in keeping with government regulations, said at least many were killed and scores injured in daylong naval shelling of the seafloor next to evacuated American and British embassies.

## U.K.-U.S. talks termed exceptionally useful

WASHINGTON, June 24 (Agencies) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met President Ronald Reagan Wednesday and later left the White House without any change in her rock-firm rejection of Argentina's claim of sovereignty over the Falklands.

Mrs. Thatcher and Secretary of State Alexander Haig told separate press conferences that Reagan had avoided pressing her to yield on sovereignty or to reverse her refusal to re-open negotiations with Argentina on the future of the Falklands.

The prime minister said there was no discussion of any particular steps she should take now that British forces had forced the surrender of Argentine troops who seized the barren South Atlantic islands on April 2. "There is no question of sovereignty to discuss," she said.

Haig said after the one-hour White House meeting that Reagan did not ask her to do anything. "We would not expect anyone to tell us how to deal with our property and we are not going to presume to tell her," he said.

Mrs. Thatcher said that efforts to discern differences between the United States and Britain "will never succeed because we can't be divided."

After their fourth meeting in as many countries this month, but their first since British troops recaptured the Falkland Islands on June 14, Mrs. Thatcher said: "We're very grateful to the president for everything they've done to help Britain in its struggle to regain the Falklands."

Reagan turned away a specific question about U.S. policy toward the Falklands but called the hour-long discussion at the White House "exceptionally useful."

It encompassed not only the crisis in the South Atlantic but consultation "about what we could do to promote a lasting and just peace" in the Middle East and "bring an end to the human suffering" in Lebanon, Reagan said.

LONDON, June 24 (R) — Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher returned from a lightning U.S. visit Thursday to face a storm of criticism after admitting an error of judgement in failing to deter Argentina from seizing the Falkland Islands.

Critics pounced on a letter she signed two months before Argentina attacked the islands, setting off a 10-week conflict that cost more than 1,000 lives.

The letter was sent to a member of the prime minister's Conservative Party who had questioned the wisdom of withdrawing the icebreaker *Endurance*, the only British ship on duty near the Falklands, from South Atlantic waters. Thatcher replied: "Our judgement is that the presence of the royal Marines garrison which — unlike HMs *Endurance* — is permanently stationed in the Falklands is sufficient deterrent against any possible aggression."

In a U.S. television interview Wednesday, she said the British marine garrison on the islands on April 2, the day Argentine forces landed, was 70 men.

Mrs. Thatcher added: "Of course it was not enough to stand an invasion, but then I don't think any of us had quite expected that we would get a sudden invasion without an enormous increase in tension beforehand. But we did not get that increase in tension except a few days before."

The letter was made public while Mrs. Thatcher was in the United States. Officials at the prime minister's London office confirmed that the letter was authentic and said she had signed it as a carefully considered response and not as a matter of routine.

## France, Spain to better ties

MADRID, June 24 (AFP) — France and Spain will begin talks next month to coordinate action to curb Basque guerrilla activity across the Pyrenees and to settle some issues over which France opposes Spain's application to join the EEC.

The meetings are being organized as a result of a two-day visit by French President Francois Mitterrand to Spain during which Franco-Spanish differences were thrashed out at the highest level.

Mitterrand had talks with King Juan Carlos and leaders of Spain's four political parties, including center democrat Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo. The reactions of Spanish politicians were generally "positive," after the talks, reports said.

President Mitterrand rejected Spanish accusations that France acted as a haven for Basque ETA separatists and that France was blocking Spain's entry into the European Economic Community.

On the EEC, he said the issue was not a Franco-Spanish one but a problem of the community which had not worked out "adequate regulations" for its agricultural policy.

## Invaders say 'no pullout'

TEL AVIV, June 24 (Agencies) — The Israeli cabinet Thursday decided not to pull back its forces from Lebanon until the Palestinian commandos leave Beirut, political sources who asked not to be identified said. They said the government opposed sending the army into west Beirut but added: "Without Israeli pressure they (the commandos) will never leave." Public opinion in Israel clearly opposed any operation against the commandos which would result in high Israeli and civilian casualties. Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who has refused to rule out an assault on the PLO positions in Beirut, appeared to be under increasing pressure not to extend the war. Some Knesset members complained that Sharon was acting without full consultation and voiced fears that foreign criticism of the war's conduct could isolate Israel.

In Beirut meanwhile, the Rightist militia commander Bashir Gemayel has been nominated by his party to run for president of Lebanon on a platform of disarming the PLO, his top political adviser said Thursday. "The present phase needs a strong president, who can eliminate the PLO's military presence," Karim Fakradoun, the leading theoretician of Gemayel's Phalangist Party said in an interview with the Associated Press.

In Washington, Sen. Mark O. Hatfield said that Israel's military action in Lebanon is "no longer the defensive operation of a friend and ally." Hatfield, Oregon Republican, called Wednesday for United Nations sanctions against the Israeli government. Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, also proposed a reassessment of future U.S. military assistance to Israel. "We can make no bargain with armed aggressors — friend or foe," he said in a Senate speech.

Hatfield urged President Ronald Reagan to freeze the military aid already approved as well as asking the U.N. for sanctions against Israel.

In Kuwait, a PLO leader said the Soviet Union has replaced "with advanced weapons" Syria's losses in the Lebanon fighting with Israel.

## Research probes long-lasting blissful marriages

By Joan Sweeney

LOS ANGELES — Ruth and Hal Axe are deeply, demonstrably in love: they hold hands, ride their tandem bicycle from their Los Angeles home to the beach and sing each other's praises like a blissfully happy, newlywed couple. But they have been married for 53 years.

Lately, marriages that have lasted as long as the Axes' have gotten considerable attention from researchers seeking to learn more about how relationships change over the years and why, in this era of high divorce rates, these couples have stayed married. Their research so far has yielded some surprising findings.

— Rather than children making a marriage happier, the opposite may be true, at least while the children are growing up.

— Communication and expression of love often decline with length of marriage but, paradoxically, so do the problems.

— The longer some couples are married, the less well they seem to know each other.

The researchers, however, question whether they have been able to study a representative cross-section of marriages that have survived the test of time.

The unfortunate thing about studies of long-term marriages is they tend to hit only

the two ends of the spectrum — those happily married and those in lives of quiet desperation," Dr. George Rowe of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln said. "I have a feeling there are lots of couples between those two extremes, but they are more difficult to interview. Older men in particular are very reluctant to talk about their marriages."

Those that have been interviewed, tend to fit into two patterns:

— "Golden sunset" couples like the Axes, who, according to psychology professor Marcia Lasswell, "say it's gotten better every year... not that they haven't had problems and ups and downs, but they never considered wanting to be with anyone else. They spend lots of time together."

— "Survivors" whose marriages are more endurance test than happy union. Lasswell says, "a lot of people married 50 to 60 years tell you, 'well, we made it. Through all the bad times, we stuck together.'"

How many couples there are in those two categories is at best an educated guess. Lasswell, who teaches at the University of Southern California and California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, suspects that each of the two groups accounts for about 20 percent of all long-term marriages, with the remaining 60 percent falling

somewhere in between.

Very long marriages in substantial number are a relatively recent phenomenon. In earlier times, people rarely lived long enough to celebrate their 40th or 50th wedding anniversary, "marriage," Rowe and some others maintain, "is just as stable today as it was in 1860. In that particular year, the first in which we had census data, three percent of the marriages were dissolved — 99.9 percent of them by death," Rowe explained. "In 1980, about 3.5 percent of the marriages were dissolved — two-thirds of them by divorce."

Whereas in the past death often ended a marriage before the last child left home, increased longevity has led to a new stage of marriage in which a couple may have 20 or 30 years together after their nest has emptied. While the researchers have found that most couples' marital happiness begins to decline after their children are in school, this downward trend in happiness tends to reverse when the children leave home, and the couples enjoy the most satisfying years of their marriage.

Many never wait to see an upward swing in the relationship, however. The divorce rate hits one of its peaks around the 20th year of marriage, and researchers believe

that may be because couples who have been staying together for the children's sake reach a low point then and call it quits. "If couples can just realize that after the children are launched, there is a great deal to look forward to," Rowe said. "Rather than (the) marriage getting worse, there is a recovery period."

"A marriage picks up considerably when the kids get older," Lasswell said. "In that respect, the empty nest syndrome is quite overrated. Most of these mothers aren't sitting around depressed — they're breathing a sigh of relief. The big problem is that if homemaker has been their chief occupation, they're wondering what they're going to do now."

"Children put an added strain on marriage," Rowe said. "Parents get lots of satisfaction from children, but very often the marriage itself suffers... Many couples who are conscientious parents are so preoccupied with their children that they tend to neglect their own marriages."

"The clear implication here is for couples to maintain activity together even if it means getting away from their children for a while," he said.

Rowe and two colleagues studied 71 couples married from 25 to 62 years. The

researchers were surprised to find that those with fewer children had the most happiness in their marriages. "We can't explain that, except the study indicated a dip in marital happiness is almost always concurrent with the time the children are a heavy responsibility for parents," he said, theorizing that the more children a couple has the longer this period lasts.

Professor Michael J. Sporkowski of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, who studied 40 couples married 50 years or more, does not find it surprising that more children cause more problems in a marriage. "It happens in any kind of small group," he said. "If you introduce more members, you're going to get different kinds of attitudes, adjustments and corrections."

Dr. Clifford H. Swensen of Purdue University, a leading researcher in the field, offers a somewhat different view of how children affect a marriage. As children are growing up, he said, parents get so busy that communication between them declines. By the time the children are gone, the parents may have become intimate strangers. Feelings, goals and ambitions of each may have changed and the spouses must deal with this and become reacquainted.

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## Sultan affirms rejection of alien presence, bases

JEDDAH, June 24 — Prince Sultan, second deputy premier and defense and aviation minister, reaffirmed Wednesday that Saudi Arabia shall not accept, under any circumstances, at present or in future, the presence of foreign bases or any foreign presence on its territory.

In an interview with the *Economic and Oil* magazine and carried by *Okaz* newspaper, the prince said he was confident that the Arab world was able to surmount its difficulties and restore genuine solidarity.

"We buy weapons but do not import principles. We are willing to buy weapons from any quarters, provided they suited

our country's fighting capacity and the standard of the Saudi Arabian army. We only buy the weapons that we can assimilate, operate and benefit from. And we are already satisfied with what we have and optimistic about the future," he said.

About the possibility of setting up a joint military industry among the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, the prince said Saudi Arabia is actually manufacturing weapons at plants it established two years ago. But as far as GCC and Arab coordination was concerned, "we are still endeavoring to establish an advanced and joint industry which, God willing, will soon materialize."

### Riyadh bureau chief says

## UNICEF rushed \$5m aid

By Javid Hassan  
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, June 24 — The UNICEF has allocated a sum of \$5 million from its emergency fund for operation in Lebanon. This is in addition to a grant of \$1 million from the Kingdom made in response to an appeal from Prince Talal ibn Abdul Aziz, special envoy of UNICEF, Sabah Alawi, UNICEF representative in Saudi Arabia, told *Arab News* Wednesday.

He said operations have already started in spite of the difficult conditions prevailing in the region. "We have now an office in Damascus to provide food supplies from there. Our staff is also based in Ankara and Cyprus to coordinate emergency operations."

Alawi said the Lebanon war had rendered about one million children homeless. This includes about 394,000 children in south Lebanon, 56,000 in west Bekaa, 219,000 in West Beirut and 241,000 in West Beirut suburbs. "A breakdown of UNICEF's \$5 million

plan for meeting their most immediate needs includes about \$1 million for Beirut relief, \$1 million for relief in the south and \$3 million for restoring the devastated areas."

According to the UNICEF representative, the Lebanese government has requested immediate supply of 65,000 metric tons of foodstuff (including wheat flour, edible oil, sugar and canned meat). The total cost of this, including freight, is estimated at \$30 million. Apart from blankets, food and medical supplies which have been rushed, mobile hospitals are also required, he said.

The fighting in Lebanon, he remarked, has uprooted hundreds of thousands of citizens. Many are said to be in urgent need of blood, first aid treatment, essential drugs, food, shelter, water and sanitation facilities. To coordinate U.N. relief efforts in Lebanon, UNICEF which maintains a warehouse in Copenhagen (Denmark) stocked with standard emergency supplies, has so far provided essential supplies for Palestine refugees on a reimbursable basis, Alawi pointed out.

## Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Friday						
Fajr (Dawn)	4:15	4:09	3:40	3:23	3:48	4:13
Zuhr (Noon)	12:23	12:34	11:55	11:42	12:07	12:36
Asr (Afternoon)	3:43	3:44	3:16	3:08	3:32	4:07
Maghreb (Sunset)	7:07	7:15	6:46	6:37	7:01	7:36
Isha (Night)	9:07	9:15	8:46	8:37	9:01	9:36

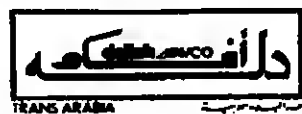


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TO VISIT: This beautiful Spanish sailship will visit Jeddah for three days beginning June 1. Named after Juan Sebastian de Elcano, the captain who survived the first voyage around the world between 1519 and 1522m, the ship will be open to the general public.

## Spanish sail ship to visit Jeddah

By Suresh Shah  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, June 24 — The general public will have a chance of climbing on board of one of the most elegant sailships of today when the Spanish training ship *Juan Sebastian de Elcano* anchors at Jeddah Islamic Port on an official visit between July 1 and 3.

Named after Elcano, the captain who finished the first round the world journey after Ferdinand Magellan's death in the Philippines between 1519 and 1522, the ship has already made five trips round the world. Launched at the Echevarrieta and Larinaga Shipyard in Cadiz in 1927, Elcano is the first Spanish training ship to visit the Kingdom.

Now in its sixth time, under the command of Captain Cristobal Colon de Carvajal Maroto, the ship is on an eight-month training tour. Since the start, Dec. 10, 1981, from Cadiz, Elcano will have visited Las Palmas, Santo Domingo, Acapulco, Honolulu, Man-

ila, Bangkok, Singapore and Bombay before coming to Jeddah. It is scheduled to return to Cadiz July 31.

Tickets to go on board the *Elcano* will be issued at the Spanish embassy. Visiting will be open after 2:30 p.m. during the ship's three-day stay.

Elcano will be welcomed at Jeddah Port by Spanish embassy officials and Saudi naval authorities, says Jose M. de la Torre, consul at the embassy. Later on the day of the ship's arrival, the commander will pay a courtesy call on Makkah Governor Prince Majed. The crew will come to town on the second day touring Jeddah and calling on the port's authorities, coastal guards and a naval base. The Spanish ambassador also will give a reception in their honor.

During its current voyage, the four-mast carrier *Elcano* has about 300 persons on board including the commander, 20 officers, 97 students and the remaining are junior officers and seamen.

## Hospital undergoes SR17m facelift

TAIF, June 24 (SPA) — King Faisal Hospital here is undergoing a complete facelift that will cost SR17 million, Ahmad Mustafa Erqous, Taif's health affairs director, said Thursday. The hospital's outpatient clinic and reception will be expanded and an additional outpatient clinic will be set up for the Chest Hospital.

The official said that a new 200-bed maternity and children hospital will be opened within the coming three months. The buildings have already been rented.

Moreover a study is being prepared to set up a 360-bed chest hospital with a special ward for chest and heart surgery.

Taif's Health Department recently inaugurated three new clinics in Shihar, Salam and Shuhada districts. King Faisal Hospital, the Psychiatric Hospital and the Chest Hospital have a total 3,000 beds and are served by more than 300 specialists and general practitioners as well as 1,000 nurses and technicians.

## French schools offer basic Arabic

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, June 24 — The three French schools, in Riyadh, Jeddah and Alkhobar, are teaching Arabic as a basic subject to the children of French speaking expatriates. Dr. Didier Ganicob, French scientific and cultural counselor in the Kingdom, said.

He told *Arab News* Thursday that basic Arabic courses are dispensed to all and advanced lessons are given on optional bases. Moreover, the history, geography, customs and traditions of Saudi Arabia are taught to the children. The schools were previously tolerated by the Saudi government, but now

have been accepted and gained a legal status. They have become member of the International School of Saudi Arabia — the juridical framework given by the Education Ministry to licensed foreign schools in the Kingdom.

## Chatti leaves for Bonn

JEDDAH, June 24 (SPA) — Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, flew to Bonn Thursday on an official visit to West Germany at the invitation of Vice Chancellor Hans Dietrich Genscher. His talks in Germany will deal with the latest developments of the situation in the Middle East after the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

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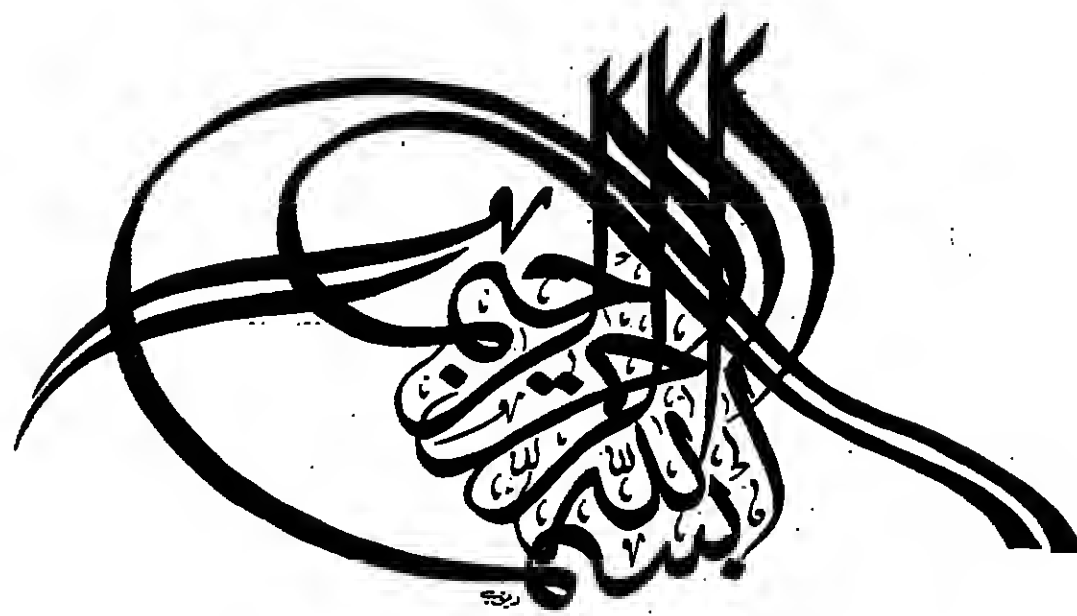
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FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1982

Arabnews Middle East

PAGE 2

By Israelis

## French medical team turned back from Sidon

BEIRUT, June 24 (Agencies) — A French medical team which went to Israeli-occupied Sidon said here Wednesday they were refused permission to set up an emergency hospital by an Israeli colonel.

Members of the team said Lebanese spectators told them while they were in Sidon at least 1,000 persons were known to have died during the first days of the Israeli attack, "with a great many bodies still under the ruins." "The stench of decomposing bodies is still everywhere," said Dr. Alain Veyret, the team's 35-year-old surgeon, from Rouen, Normandy.

Veyret said the nine-member team arrived in Lebanon last week and immediately went to Sidon. "We went to the Lebanese hospital in the town and offered our services. But we were told we would have to get permission from the Israeli authorities first," he said. "An Israeli colonel told us very quickly they did not need surgeons," Veyret added. He quoted the unnamed colonel as saying: "If you work in the hospital, we will send you out of the country, like we did with the people

before you."

The French surgeon said the colonel apparently was referring to a Norwegian doctor and Norwegian social worker who were detained in Sidon for a week by the Israelis and then sent home. Veyret said his team set up a first-aid dispensary on the beach and operated there for four days after they were refused permission to establish an emergency surgical unit. The French team returned to Beirut over the weekend.

Veyret and members of his team were interviewed in an underground garage which was being converted into an emergency hospital and operation theater, in the Chiyah neighborhood on the southern outskirts of Israeli-surrounded west Beirut.

"There were nearly 200 other doctors in Sidon ready to work but they were not allowed by the Israelis to go out and pick up wounded. As a result, a great many people died because of lack of medical attention. The doctors begged to be allowed to take care of the wounded, but the Israelis refused," Dr. Veyret said.

He added that Lebanese doctors told his team there were at least 1,000 known dead in Sidon in the first days of the fighting before the town was occupied. A great many of the untended wounded must have died since. It is impossible to know how many are still under the ruins."

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, upon his return to Israel from Washington Wednesday, said the number of dead in Sidon was 400. The Lebanese government, however, said at least 1,109 persons were killed in Sidon between June 4 — when Israel started two days of air raids on Lebanon before the invasion — and June 14. The government said an additional 1,167 persons were killed in the Palestinian refugee camps just outside Sidon in the same period.

Veyret said Lebanese doctors told them that 100 children aged 6-8 all died when their school was hit, while 200 to 300 persons sheltering in a basement were killed by a direct hit. He said many of the casualties were caused by small steel balls from cluster-type anti-personnel type bombs used by the Israelis.

## Russia blames Egypt for Israeli invasion

MOSCOW, June 24 (AP) — The official Soviet news agency Tass Thursday accused Egypt of bearing responsibility for Israel's invasion of Lebanon and voiced implicit criticism of other Arab countries for their lack of unity.

"Responsibility for the tragic events in Lebanon rests in a large manner with Egypt that has opted for the disgraceful path of Camp David," Tass commentator Grigory Vasilyev said, referring to the U.S.-sponsored Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty.

Tass said that the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat "by entering the Camp David collusion, not only betrayed the interests of other Arabs, he betrayed the interests of his own people and caused a wide split in the Arab world."

## Basturk 'forced' to give testimony

ISTANBUL, June 24 (AP) — Abdullah Basturk, the leader of a suspended leftist trade union confederation, told a military court here Wednesday his original written testimony was procured under duress.

"I was blindfolded and made to sign what appeared to be a confession," Basturk told the judge, Cetin Guvener. The defendant said he was "subjected to psychological torture for five days when he was first detained. Basturk and 51 other leaders of the suspended Confederation of Revolutionary Trade Unions (DISK) risk the death penalty if convicted on charges of provoking workers to try to set up a Marxist-Leninist regime in Turkey.

At least 20 military police stood guard among rows of defendants in the dimly-lit courtroom. Two huge Turkish flags flanked the three-judge panel sitting in front of an inscription fixed on a wooden panel that read, "Justice is the mainstay of property."

Basturk said he rejected the contents of his two previous written statements submitted to police investigators immediately after his arrest Sept. 12, 1980, the day when Turkey's top military leaders seized power. Wednesday's session was the first hearing after the military-led National Security Council transferred the case's chief prosecutor Col.

## Palme says ruining PLO won't help

UNITED NATIONS, June 24 (AP) — Olof Palme, a former prime minister of Sweden, told the U.N. members Wednesday that the Palestinian question "cannot be solved by a destruction" of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Desolation is not peace," even if you call it that," he said and urged that the peoples of the Middle East "seek security together." The PLO's stronghold in war-torn west Beirut, Lebanon, was ringed by Israeli troops as Palme addressed the working committee of the whole of the U.N. General assembly's special session on disarmament. "It is quite obvious," he said, "that in the Middle East, nations cannot achieve security at each other's expense."

"The nations in the region can only destroy each other if they do not accept the fact that the peoples and their nations have to live together. They must seek security together, they must accept to co-operate even with the prospective opponent. Security in this region must be common security."

Palme spoke as chairman of the high-level independent commission on disarmament and security issues which has released its disarmament recommendations in a 202-page report entitled, "Common security: a blueprint for survival."

## 10,000 killed in Lebanon, Kreisky says

VIENNA, June 24 (AP) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky Thursday said "at least" 10,000 persons had been killed and some 40,000 wounded in recent fighting in Lebanon. He called on the United States and the Soviet Union to halt "the killings in Lebanon."

In a speech at a luncheon he gave in honor of the former European Community (EEC) President Gaston Thorn, Kreisky based the casualty figures on reports from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

Kreisky made a passionate appeal to the communist member countries, calling on them to do all in their power in order to induce Israel to make an "immediate withdrawal" of its troops from Lebanon.

"In addition," Kreisky declared, "as one who has championed the cause of peace and justice for decades, I would like to appeal to the big powers, the US and the Soviet Union, to become aware of their responsibility and make joint efforts in order to halt the killings in Lebanon."

Kreisky said that at least 600,000 people had been forced to flee their homes in Lebanon, apparently since the Israelis drove into that Middle East nation.

## Ethiopia terms Somali offer vague

ADDIS ABABA, June 24 (AFP) — Somali President Muhammad Siad Barre must meet Ethiopia's minimum conditions for a settlement of the Ogaden territorial crisis between the two Horn of Africa neighbors, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Girgis said here Wednesday.

"The ball still remains at Siad Barre's court," Col. Feleke said. "It is up to him to get it rolling." Addressing a press conference following the Somali government's offer Tuesday of a "constructive dialogue," Col. Feleke termed the Somali offer as "deceptive and vague" and added that Ethiopia had repeatedly insisted that the charter principles and decisions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), governing relations between states, should be scrupulously followed.

Col. Feleke said "the arrogance of Somali President Barre's regime in Mogadishu, their aggression and insatiable expansionist policies have to date frustrated all Ethiopia's constructive efforts and peace initiatives."

Warning that Ethiopia had no reason to believe the "deceptive" Somali pronouncements as genuine overtures, the

Ethiopian foreign minister reiterated that "nobody should assume that Ethiopia will so easily forget the death and wanton destruction of properties inflicted upon her."

The two Horn of Africa states have a long-running dispute over the Ogaden, which Ethiopia has historically laid claim. They went to war over the Ogaden in 1977 when the Somali army invaded the region. The Somalis were beaten back the following year when Cuban troops arrived to support Ethiopia.

The Western Somalia Liberation Front which calls for self-determination for the Ogaden has carried out sporadic guerrilla operations since, but there have been hardly any clashes for about a year.

The Somali foreign ministry statement said that "if Col. Mengistu is serious, sincere and in good faith in his statement for the conclusion of peace in the war-torn Horn of Africa, the Somali government is prepared to accept the opening of constructive dialogue between the two countries."

The statement added that if the Ethiopian leader really meant what he had said publicly, "for motives yet to be seen," the Somali government calls upon Col. Mengistu to indicate the date and venue of his

choice for the holding of the meeting." It said the Somali government desired "peace, stability and good neighborliness and tranquility" in the Horn of Africa. "and already Somalia on its part has made genuine and meaningful efforts in pursuit of this objective."

But, it said, Ethiopia, instead of responding to "the positive and sincere gesture of goodwill and cooperation" for a peace initiative from the Somali government, has so far "opted to persist arrogantly in its aggressive policy of conflict and confrontation." This had threatened regional and international peace and security, the statement said.

The conflict between the two states had taken on some of the aspects of East-West confrontation. Since the Ogaden war, more than 10,000 Cuban soldiers have been stationed in Ethiopia, which has close relations with the Soviet Union and its satellite states, while the Somali government has U.S. military backing and has agreed to provide U.S. base facilities.

The two countries are among the poorest in the world. Somalia shelters about half a million refugees, most of them from the Ogaden.

For over six months

## 75-year-old widow imprisoned by Iranians

PARIS, June 24 (AP) — Among the thousands of people imprisoned in Iran since the Islamic revolution of Ayatollah Khomeini is a 75-year-old woman with a weak heart who was arrested at her home six months ago to the middle of the night.

"Her only crime was that she was the widow of my father, Ghazi Muhammad, the founder of the autonomous Kurdish Democratic Party," her son Ali Ghazi has said. "The fate of one old lady may not appear all that interesting at a time when the regime is being exposed. Ghazi said, "But she must not become a statistic. I appeal to people of goodwill everywhere to help us obtain information on her fate."

Mina Ghazi was arrested in January at her

Tehran home where she had lived since 1957, her son said. Ghazi, who now lives in exile in France, has heard from his mother only twice since her arrest, the last four months ago. "She is a brave woman," he said, his voice choking. "She was widowed with seven children when my father was executed in 1947. She has been allowed to telephone my sisters in Iran only twice. The first time she said she was fine and asked that we send some clothes. The second time she was in ill health, depressed and seemed in trouble. It was the last time we heard from her."

Mrs. Ghazi's late husband was hanged by the Shah's government for his work for autonomy. He has since become a symbol of unity for the Kurdish peoples living in Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey and the Soviet Union.

"Because of the Khomeini regime's claim of righting the wrongs done during the reign of the Pahlavis, many had expected the memory of Ghazi Muhammad to be honored," his

son said. "Instead, the Khomeini regime soon adopted an attitude marked by the bitterness of its hatred for Iran's ethnic, cultural, and religious minorities."

"By early 1980, the Khomeini regime already had distinguished itself by committing genocide against the Kurds, the Turcomans and other smaller minorities in Iran," Ghazi continued. "It was obvious that the regime was determined to act as a tyranny unprecedented in Iran's long history."

Ghazi said his mother was seized by a special commando unit dispatched on direct orders from Khomeini. They launched a veritable military operation in the dead of night and in the heart of Tehran to arrest an old lady of infirm health," he said. "She has had two previous heart attacks and we are worried."

Constant enquiries with Iranian authorities along with contacts at all of Tehran's prisons and hospitals have failed to turn up a clue of the whereabouts of Mrs. Ghazi, her son said.

## Karachi blast damages car

KARACHI, June 24 (AP) — An explosion, which destroyed a car in a parking lot at Karachi Airport Wednesday night, was caused by a time bomb planted at a spot where Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta was to board a car, the Daily News newspaper reported here Thursday.

Mintoff, who was on his way to China, arrived three hours late, but the bomb exploded at his scheduled arrival time, the newspaper said. Police said they would carry out a thorough investigation into the bombing incident, the paper said.



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## U.S. advisers in Salvador face probe

SAN SALVADOR, June 24 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton has ordered an investigation into allegations that two American military advisers violated regulations by being in a guerrilla combat zone and handling weapons, an embassy spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman, who asked anonymity for diplomatic reasons, said "if it is true that they (the two advisers) were in a combat zone, they were in violation of embassy procedures."

He refused to give details, but said the investigation was ordered after correspon-

dents Ray Bonner of *The New York Times* and Gary Shephard of CBS-TV reported Wednesday seeing the two advisers near the Golden Bridge, an area of constant fighting in eastern El Salvador between leftist guerrillas and government soldiers.

Bonner and Shephard quoted Salvadoran soldiers in the area as saying the two advisers had fired weapons in recent days, but those reports could not be confirmed.

The two are part of a contingent of 55 U.S. non-combat military advisers the Reagan administration has sent to El Salvador together with military aid in 1980 to help the

government fight a guerrilla insurrection, which has cost 34,000 lives during the past 32 months.

Guidelines for U.S. advisers, a copy of which was obtained by the Associated Press last February, forbid advisers from carrying weapons larger than pistols and restrict M-16s to quarters for self-protection and to automobiles while traveling outside San Salvador.

The guidelines prohibit the stationing of advisers in areas of heavy rebel concentration or any place where combat is likely. The guidelines state that if a firefight develops between rival Salvadoran forces, advisers are to avoid taking part.

Last February, Hinton ordered an American adviser here, Lt. Col. Henry Melander, sent back to the United States after an American television crew filmed him carrying an M-16 rifle in a zone of frequent combat.

The rules were instituted because "tremendous public concern for the men's safety was expressed by an American public worried about a potential Vietnam," an embassy source, who asked anonymity, said in an interview.

He said American advisers have been repeatedly warned not to carry M-16s or other weapons and not to enter combat zones.

## BRIEFS

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in September, the Press Trust of India reported here Wednesday. The agency said though the exact dates were still being finalized the visit would take place some time in the third week of September. She last visited the Soviet Union in 1976.

MEXICO CITY, (AP) — A delegation from Sri Lanka headed by Interior Minister Montague Jayawickrema arrived in Cuba, the official Cuban news agency said.

NEW DELHI, (AFP) — The first batch of eight British aircraft Sea Harrier jump jets India is acquiring for its navy will arrive in September or October next year, the commander of India's only aircraft carrier *Ins Vikramt*, Capt. Arvind Ghosh, said Wednesday. About 25 Harriers are to replace obsolete Sea Hawks with the navy. Of these, the *Ins Vikramt* would have about 10, the Press Trust of India quoted Capt. Ghosh as saying.

NEW YORK (R) — An 18-year-old white youth was charged with murder as police searched for up to 20 other members of a white gang who attacked three black men, beating one to death, in a white neighborhood Tuesday. The three had stopped at a Brooklyn shop to buy food when they were suddenly surrounded by up to 20 white youths.

## U.S. busts aliens smuggling

WASHINGTON, June 24 (R) — U.S. agents have charged 38 persons with smuggling illegal aliens into the United States from Latin America, breaking up the largest such smuggling ring ever uncovered, the immigration service announced.

The agency said the ring, known as the Villanosa Organization, smuggled about 24,000 illegal aliens a year into the United States and netted more than \$24 million annually from the operation.

The aliens were nationals of Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and unidentified Central American countries, the agency said in a statement. The Immigration and Naturalization Service said the smuggling ring operated for more than four and a half years and was run by Salvador Peneda-Vergera, a Mexican citizen who lives in Juarez, Mexico.

## Indian airports' safety questioned

BOMBAY, India, June 24 (AP) — Air India said that 17 persons died and 94 survived in Tuesday's crash of its oldest Boeing 707 in a blinding rainstorm at Bombay's international airport.

India's director general of civil aviation, G.R. Kathpalia, arrived in Bombay Wednesday to start an inquiry into the crash of the plane purchased in 1960.

The *Hindu* newspaper, published in Mad-

ras, questioned the safety systems at Indian airports.

"Flight crews have repeatedly complained about the faults in the navigational aids at Indian airports," the daily said in an editorial. It added that recommendations made after a 1973 crash have not been implemented and "the absence of adequate instrument landing systems and even runway lights make aircraft landings, especially at night, as hazardous as seven or eight years ago."

## Serious crime up in London

LONDON, June 24 (AP) — Serious crime rose 8 percent in London during 1981 to a record 631,328 incidents reported, Scotland Yard said.

Outgoing Police Commissioner Sir David McNee said Wednesday in his annual report that many of the crimes involved guns and violence, including a series of post office robberies by a gang who poured gasoline over their victims and threatened to set them afire.

The statistics also included crimes committed during last summer in London's Brixton district and other street confrontations. The

strength of the metropolitan police, London's main force, rose to a record 25,161, said McNee, who retires this fall after five years as Britain's top policeman.

But he said the arrest rate for serious crimes dropped by 7 percent to 97,277, and the number of crimes solved slumped by nine percent to 106,421.

"The need to concentrate substantial numbers of officers to deal with public disorder during the year had the effect of removing them from routine prevention and investigation at a time when the challenge has never been greater," McNee said.

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# Czechs make France sweat

VALLADOLID, June 24 (AFP) — France had to survive an incident-packed final five minutes in their match against Czechoslovakia here Thursday afternoon to keep alive their hopes of qualifying for the second-round of the World Cup.

They eventually managed to hold on to a 1-1 draw and that should be enough to enable them to continue in the competition. To prevent them doing so, Kuwait will need to beat England by a margin of at least five goals in

## At a glance

Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
Italy	1 Cameroon	3 Chile	2 Salvador
Algeria	2 Chile	2 Salvador	1 Czechoslovakia
Argentina	3 Chile	2 Salvador	4 New Zealand
France	1 Cameroon	3 Chile	2 Salvador
Brazil	2 Chile	2 Salvador	1 Czechoslovakia
<b>Friday's fixtures</b>			
Germany	versus	Austria	
England	versus	Kuwait	
Spain	versus	N. Ireland	

the final Group Four match in Bilbao Friday. The French looked safely booked for Madrid when Didier Six put the finishing touches to a pass by Bernard Lacombe in the 66th minute.

But a penalty, awarded to Czechoslovakia five minutes from time, put French hopes back into the melting pot and France had to hang on grimly through what proved to be a dramatic and suspense-laden finale to an otherwise ragged match.

The Czech penalty came when Boris committed an uncharacteristic foul on Vizek in the area. Paneka, the 33-year-old Czech midfielder star who had come on for Janacka a quarter-of-an-hour earlier, stepped up and confidently rammed the ball home leaving Ertori no chance.

His confidence was hardly surprising. It was the 53rd penalty of his long and distinguished career and Paneka, who now plays for Austrian club Rapid Vienna, has not missed any of them.

The goal put France on the rack and inspired the Czechs to launch some desperate attacks on Ertori's goal. But two minutes from time Italian referee, Paolo Casarin, gave Vizek his marching orders after a foul on French forward Gerard Soler who had been the target of several bruising tackles late in the game.

It was the first sending-off of the competi-

tion to date.

But even with ten men, the Czechs continued to drive relentlessly forward and they kept the French supporters in unbearable misery until the very end when in the dying seconds defender Amoros had to head off his line.

The hard-fought but uninspired match was watched by a crowd estimated at 25,000. The goalless first half, and the opening segment of the second period were almost totally devoid of goalmouth incidents with both teams scared of making mistakes.

Vizek was the Czech forward to show initiative, but the French were dull in mid-field, where captain Michel Platini rarely showed. Evedo France's goal lacked any class.

The Czech defense failed to clear the ball and Bernard Lacombe ran into the penalty area before tucking the ball underneath advancing goalkeeper Karel Stromsik. Six touched the ball over the line from two meters out.

The French became more adventurous after scoring, but never really clicked, although Soler did hit a post.

France: Ertori, Amoros, Javon, Tresor, Bossis, Genghini, Gresse, Platini, Soler, Lacombe, Six.

Czechoslovakia: Stromsik, Barmos, Jurkemik, Vojacek, Fiala, Bicevsky, Stambacheg, Nehoda, Janacka, Vizek, Kriz.



CUTS THROUGH THE AIR: El Salvador's goalkeeper Luis Guevara cuts through the air in a vain attempt to prevent Daniel Berton's (not in picture) curling shot from finding the mark as Argentina star forward Diego Maradona (right) watches anxiously.

## Argentina prevails in rough encounter

ALICANTE, June 24 (R) — Reigning champions Argentina woo through to the second round of the World Cup finals and a certain meeting with Brazil by heading El Salvador 2-0 here Wednesday night in the last Group Three match.

In a game marred by fouls and poor refereeing, Argentina achieved the victory they needed to qualify without ever producing their accustomed flowing football. The result assured the holders of second place in the group behind Belgium and ahead of Hungary. They now go through to Section "C" of the second phase where Group Six winners Brazil await them.

The tone of the match was set in the opening minute with Argentina surging forward and El Salvador massing players in defence. Only the crossbar prevented Mario Kempes from putting the champions ahead after four minutes with a left-footed shot. But it was a hotly-disputed penalty which broke the deadlock in the 22nd minute after Gabriel Calderon fell inside the area.

Despite long and loud protests by the Sal-

vadoreans, some of them also appearing to shove Bolivian referee Luis Barrancos, the official stuck to his decision to award a penalty. Two minutes had elapsed since the penalty had been given when Argentine captain Daniel Passarella stepped forward to rifle home the spot-kick.

The champions, frustrated by the crunching tackles of Salvador's defence, had to wait until eight minutes into the second half to increase their lead through a solo effort by Daniel Berton. The 27-year-old striker took the ball across the edge of the penalty area and unleashed a curling left-footed shot which flew just inside Luis Guevara Mora's right post.

Argentine manager Cesar Luis Menotti changed his strikers in the search for more goals bringing on Ramon Diaz and Santiago Santamaria for Berton and Calderon, but the champions' frustration continued to the final whistle.

Star Diego Maradona, the chief victims of the hard-tackling Salvadorean defenders, twice went close with free-kicks but showed

only touches of his brilliant skills. Argentine goalkeeper Ubaldo Fillol was called upon to make only one save but it almost resulted in a surprise goal when he fumbled Miguel Diaz's right-foot shot in the 82nd minute.

The referee struggled throughout to keep control of an ill-tempered contest and his yellow card was frequently in evidence. Among those booked was Francisco Osorio, the Salvadorean defender who was one of the ring-leaders of the penalty dispute.

After the match Menotti accused the Salvadoreans of playing and foul-play. "You can only play football when there are 22 players out on the field prepared to play," he said.

Teams: ARGENTINA: Fillol, Olguin, Galvan, Las Arellan, Taratini, Ardiles, Gallego, Maradona, Berton (Ramon Diaz, 66 mins), Kempes, Calderon (Santamaria, 77).

EL SALVADOR: Mora, Osorio (Miguel Diaz, 32), Jovel, Rodriguez, Recinos, Rugamas, Ventura (Alfaro, 77), Huezos, Zapata, Gonzalez, Rivas.

## Assad keeps Algeria's hopes alive

OVIEDO, June 24 (AP) — Salah Assad scored two goals Thursday, leading Algeria to a 3-2 victory over Chile that kept its hopes alive of becoming the first African team ever to qualify for the second phase of the World Cup finals.

Algeria, a world cup debutant, will advance if West Germany loses its final game against Austria on Friday. Chile is eliminated after three straight losses.

Tedj Bensaoula scored the third goal for Algeria, which led 3-0 at the half. Miguel Neira and substitute Juao Letelier netted the Chilean goals.

Striker Assad gave Algeria a 1-0 lead in the eighth minute. Rabah Madjer raced from the left wing and delivered a cross to Bensaoula just inside the right corner of the penalty box. Bensaoula flicked the ball to Assad, who drove home from close.

Assad scored again in the 32nd minute when he took a pass from Abdelmadjid Bourebou and whacked it into the net. Three minutes later, Bensaoula's low shot from inside the box gave Algeria 3-0 lead.

The Algerians appeared calm and collected throughout the first half, winning the ball with quick, sliding tackles and cunning attacks with well-coordinated passing.

But Chile bounced back in the second half, heavily pressuring Algeria for the first time. Neira scored the first Chilean goal in the 61st minute by setting a penalty shot awarded when Algerian defender Nourredine Kouchi fouled Patricio Yanez.

Letelier narrowed the gap to 3-2 when he evaded a tackle and chipped the ball into the net past three defenders in the 74th minute.

Algeria: Mehdi Cerbah, Nourredine Kouchi, Chaabane Marzekane, Mahmoud Guendouz, Salah Larbes, Faouzi Mansouri (Mustapha Dahleb 74th), Ali Fekani, Salah Assad, Tedj Bensaoula, Abdelmadjid Bourebou (Hocine Yahi 34th), Rabah Madjer.

Chile: Majio Osben, Mario Galindo, Eduardo Valenzuela, Elias Figueroa, Vladimir Bigorra, Eduardo Bonvallet (Mario Sotu 38th), Rodolfo Dubo, Miguel Neira, Patricio Yanez, Carlos Caszely (Juan Letelier 59th), Gustavo Moscoso.

## World Cup tid-bits

VALLADOLID, (R) — International Football Federation (FIFA) President Joao Havelange said Thursday that the second round matches involving Brazil, Argentina and Italy might be switched to a bigger stadium.

DOUALA, Cameroon, (R) — For 90 minutes Wednesday life in this normally bustling port stood still, as almost the entire population gathered around transistor radios to follow Cameroon's match with Italy. Traffic dried up and office work slowed to a crawl as noisy crowds huddled around radios on street corners and in parked cars.

VALENCIA, (AFP) — Northern Ireland manager Billy Bingham is hesitating between playing 17-year-old Norman Whiteside and Bobby Campbell for Friday's decisive Group Five clash here with Spain.

MADRID (AP) — The president of the Kuwait Football Association has apologized to the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA), for an incident during Kuwait's match against France. FIFA announced Thursday.

VALENCIA, (R) — World Cup hosts



ALL JOY: The Italian players hug Francesco Graziani after he gave his side the lead against Cameroon. Though Cameroon restored parity, the Italians made the grade with a superior goal difference.

## Italy just about makes it

VIGO, June 24 (R) — Italy qualified for the second round of the World Cup finals Wednesday with a hard-fought and typically dull 1-1 draw against Cameroon.

Both goals came in the second half and were the only relief to the sort of grim defensive struggle which has been the hallmark of Group One, apart from Poland's 5-1 rout of Peru Tuesday.

Francesco Graziani put Italy ahead after an hour when his header from a Paolo Rossi pass curved over goalkeeper Thomas N'Koo's outstretched hand into the top of the net. But a minute later, with the Italian defence oozing, Cameroon fought back when Ibrahim Aoudou and Gregoire M'Bida seized on a long ball into the Italian area for M'Bida to flick neatly past the advancing Dino Zoff to equalize.

Italy drew all their three games, like Cameroon, but went into the next round with Poland because they scored a total of two goals to Cameroon's one.

Although they failed to qualify, Cameroon can regard their performance in their first World Cup finals as a major success and a boost for African football. Against the "untamed lions," as the Cameroon side are known, Italy had the bulk of the scoring

chances but showed their usual inability to convert them into goals.

Italy should have gone ahead as early as the 11th minute when Bruno Conti had only N'Koo to beat, but shot past the post with the Cameroon team immobilized and appealing for offside. Claudio Gentile was often unmarked on the right wing and was allowed to advance unchallenged deep into the Cameroon half, but Graziani and Rossi failed to convert his crosses.

Evedo without Giampiero Marini, rested because of a groin injury, Italy's defense had little trouble in the first half containing Cameroon spearhead Roger Milla. Goalkeeper Zoff had no serious work except a 40th minute long-range shot from Emmanuel Kunde.

Cameroon's French manager Gene Vincent said the African team had lost their chance to qualify today but in the second half against Poland last Saturday.

Italy — Zoff, Cabrini, Collovati, Gentile, Scirea, Antognoni, Conti, Graziani, Rossi Tardelli, Orsini.

Cameroon — N'Koo, Kaham, Onana, Ndjeya, M'Bom, Aoudou, Abega, Kunde, M'Bida, Milla, Toko.

## Sparkling knock by Botham

LONDON, June 24 (AFP) — Left-arm spinner Dilip Doshi grabbed two quick wickets after tea to see England at 239 for five at close on the opening day of the second cricket Test match against England at Old Trafford, Manchester, Thursday.

Botham and Miller were at the crease 60 and 20 respectively. Earlier England had gone into the first day's lunch at 69 for no loss, but by the tea interval the tourists had broken the opening partnership and had also captured the invaluable wicket of the South African-born Allan Lamb.

The situation was then 122 for two, with Chris Tavare on 45 and David Gower just off the mark with one. So only 54 runs had been added for the loss of two wickets. It was the left-arm spinner Dilip Doshi who broke the opening stand, deceiving Geoff Cook, on 66, with a ball which went straight on.

Eleve runs later Lamb, on nine fell to a catch by Viswanath off the bowling of Madanlal, the Indian hero of the first Test at Lord's, won by England by seven wickets.

## How they stand

Group I	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Poland	3	1	2	0	5	1	4
Italy	3	0	3	0	2	3	3
Cameroon	3	0	3	0	1	3	3
Peru	3	0	2	1	2	6	2
Group II	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Austria	2	2	0	0	3	0	4
Algeria	2	2	0	0	5	4	4
W. Germany	2	1	0	1	5	3	2
Chile	2	0	0	2	3	8	0
Group III	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Belgium	2	2	1	0	3	1	5
Argentina	2	2	0	0	6	2	4
Hungary	2	1	1	0	12	6	3
El Salvador	2	0	0	2	1	13	0
Group IV	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
England	2	2	0	0	5	1	4
France	2	1	1	0	6	3	3
Czechoslovakia	2	0	2	1	2	4	2
Kuwait	2	0	1	1	2	5	1
Group V	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Spain	2	2	0	0	3	2	3
Honduras	2	0	2	0	2	2	2
N. Ireland	2	0	2	0	11	2	2
Yugoslavia	2	0	1	1	2	1	1
Group VI	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Brazil	2	2	0	0	10	2	6
Soviet Union	2	1	1	0	6	4	3
Scotland	2	1	1	0	8	3	3
New Zealand	2	0	0	2	3	12	0

## Zico's goals baffle all

SEVILLE, Spain, June 24 (R) — Seville, home of the Flamenco, witnessed a World Cup ballet Wednesday as Brazil danced rings round a mesmerized New Zealand to win their Group Six match 4-0.

Everything the inimitable Brazilians did had a touch of invention, artistry and elegance about it, and the poor New Zealanders looked out of place. Brazil had already qualified for the second phase but their shooting stars did not pass up this opportunity for target practice.

The peerless Zico gave Brazil a 2-0 half-time lead with goals in 29th and 31st minutes, the first a splendid scissors kick. Falcao and Serginho added to the tally in the 54th and 69th minutes. But the Brazilians could have doubled the scoreline. Quite simply, they were playing a different game to New Zealand and it will take a special troupe to deprive them of their fourth World Cup.

Zico's opener will never be forgotten by the 40,000 fortunate fans in the Benito Villamarina Stadium. Fullback Leandro surged down the right and set an outswinging cross into the area. Zico, standing eight meters out, launched himself into mid-air and from a horizontal position he smashed a lightning

shot past the astounded Frank Van Hattum — one of the best-goals of this or any other World Cup.

Zico's second was merely very good by comparison. His effort from 10 meters after another good run and pass from Leandro, Italian exile Falcao scored the third. The Roma midfielder started another electrifying move on the halfway line, exchanged passes with Socrates and ran in on goal to tuck the ball neatly under the advancing Van Hattum.

Zico was content to pave the way for the fourth with a delightful run into the box and a perfect cut-back which Serginho swept into the net from close range.

The New Zealanders, spellbound by the Brazilians' choreography, defended doggedly and Van Hattum performed admirably and stopped most of the bullets which came his way.

Brazil — Waldir Peres, Leandro, Oscar, (Edinho, 75th minute), Luisinho, Junior, Cerezo, Zico, Socrates, Falcao, Serginho (Paulo Isidoro, 75th), Eder.

New Zealand — Van Hattum, Dode, Herbert, Elrick, Boath, Summer, McClure, Cresswell (Brian Turner, 74th), Almond, Rufer (Duncan Cole, 74th), Wooddin.

## Baseball standings

American League Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	42	25	.627	—
Milwaukee	37	30	.552	5
Detroit	36	29	.547	5 1/2
Baltimore	35	30	.538	6
Cleveland	32	33	.492	9
New York	31	33	.484	9 1/2
Toronto	32	37	.464	11
Western Division	W	L	Pct	GB
California	41	28	.594	—
Kansas City	39	27	.591	1/2
Chicago	38	29	.567	2
Seattle	35	32	.520	6
Oakland	30	41	.423	12
Texas	24	38	.387	15 1/2
Minnesota	17	54	.239	25
National League Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Montreal	38	27	.585	—
St. Louis	40	32	.556	4 1/2
New York	34	33	.507	5
Pittsburgh	30	34	.469	7 1/2
Chicago	26	44	.371	14 1/2
Western Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	41	26	.612	—
San Diego	36	30	.545	5 1/2
Los Angeles	36	34	.514	6 1/2
San Francisco	31	39	.443	11 1/2
Cincinnati	30	38	.441	11 1/2
Houston	29	39	.426	12 1/2

Results: Toronto 5 Seattle 3; Kansas City 1 Oakland 0; Boston 10 Detroit 4; New York 3 Milwaukee 2; Minnesota 6 Chicago 3.

Results: Montreal 5 New York 0; Chicago 6 Pittsburgh 4; Cincinnati 5 San Diego 4; Atlanta 7 Los Angeles 2; San Francisco 8 Houston 3; Philadelphia 7 St. Louis 1.

## Alexander extends Connors

LONDON, June 24 (Agencies) — Tall American Pam Shriver, who considers herself a veteran at 19, demolished compatriot Kim Jones 6-1, 6-1 as fine weather returned to the Wimbledon Tennis Championships on the fourth day Thursday.

After three days of interruptions caused by rain, a full program was at least in prospect as organizers fought to clear a backlog of matches. On the center court, second-seeded Jimmy Connors struggled to beat John Alexander of Australia. Connors won the first set 6-3 but lost the second 6-4, before taking the third and the fourth at 6-1, and 7-6 respectively.

Shriver, the seventh seed and a semifinalist last year, performed a clinical destruction job on Jones with her outstanding serve and volley game. She faces 15-year-old American Lathy Rinaldi in the third round, probably Friday.

There was a fine first round win for 15-year-old Hungarian prospect Andrea Temesvari, who beat experienced American Diane Desfor 7-6, 7-6. West German Claudia Kohde, who is even taller than Shriver, completed a 6-1, 6-3 victory over Debbie Jevans of Britain.

American Hank Pfister, a possible fourth round opponent for top-seeded John McEnroe, finally completed his long-delayed first round match by defeating fellow-American Mel Purcell 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

Earlier, British No. 2 Richard Lewis went out of the men's singles going down in straight sets to Czechoslovakia's Tomas Smid 6-3, 7-6, 6-0 in a match which was spread over three days.

Their rain-interrupted first round match began on the opening day, and was suspended again Wednesday night with 26-year-old Smid two sets up and leading 2-0 in the third set. But the tall fair-haired Lewis from Middlesex never got a look in this morning as Smid raced away with the set to win 6-0 in just 20 minutes.

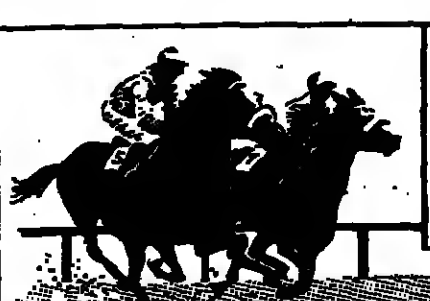
On Wednesday John McEnroe reached the third round but ran into trouble with the officials for the first time in the tournament.

On the way to a 6-3, 6-3, 7-5 win over Eddie Edwards of South Africa, the defending champion missed a simple volley and angrily slammed the ball into the net. Umpire George Armstrong issued a warning for "Abuse of the ball."

## WORLD OF SPORT

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## Controversial Kirkpatrick: U.N. thorn in Haig's side

By Robert Chesshyre

WASHINGTON — Jeane Jordan Kirkpatrick, the outspoken United States ambassador to the United Nations and the only senior woman in the Reagan administration, was addressing a luncheon meeting of supporters of a right-wing think tank, and clearly felt that she was among friends. She made jokes about small, Third World nations, and bawled the fact that at the U.N. power and responsibility seldom have much to do with each other.

Her style was easy — carry on eating, she told the guests. She was used to being received with less than rapt attention — a dig at the General Assembly, which she clearly regards as a forum of untamed schoolchildren. She brings to her task the refreshing candor not only of one who is neither a professional politician nor public official, but also holds such breeds in some contempt.

"One of my more reliable aides," she said with the trace of a sneer when quoting some statistics that had been prepared for her. The implication was obvious — few aides are worth a candle, and indeed, since she took up her job at the beginning of the Reagan term, there have been several resignations from her team.

She prefers the support of like-minded "neo-conservatives", who come like herself from an academic background. A few days earlier she had been at the center of a muddle at the U.N. Security Council — first vetoing a resolution calling for a Falklands ceasefire and then announcing that on revised orders, if she could, she would change the U.S. vote to an abstention — which demonstrated not only that the United States conducts an incoherent foreign policy, but also that when controversy is in the air, La Kirkpatrick is seldom far from the action.

The job she holds is a peculiar one in that it bears cabinet rank, placing her alongside Secretary of State Alexander Haig, yet is relatively humble within the State Department hierarchy. Kirkpatrick can argue the issues with Haig as an equal, and then must take orders from a Haig underling. It is little wonder that the job attracts ambitious people who fancy a place at the center of power, and then utterly frustrates them.

Kirkpatrick herself pointed out that having completed nearly 18 months at the U.N. she was coming up to par for the course. Her predecessor but one, Andrew Young, the first black holder of the job and now mayor of Atlanta, had similar problems, never quite knowing whether he was a policy-maker or a functionary, and finally stepping over the line by having an unauthorized meeting with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Watching Kirkpatrick involves many of the emotions of being present at a high-wire act performed without a safety net. She might, one felt, during her luncheon talk, resign between the cold meats and the entree. She has already pondered resignation hard and long once, and asserts that the personal cost of being a public figure is almost too high to bear, taking her away from her family and denying her the time for reading and contemplations on which an academic life is based.

Kirkpatrick's outspokenness also of course tries the patience of her political masters, and her remarks at the lunch — held at a New York club — brought her into fresh conflict with Haig.

She is a renegade Democrat, who began to move in the night a decade ago when Senator George McGovern won the Democratic presidential nomination. She became a leading member of a group that coalesced round the magazine *Commentary*, published by the American Jewish Committee, which stands firmly against the Soviet Union and for Israel. Part of the common beliefs of this group is that right-wing authoritarian regimes, such as Chile or Argentina, are far preferable to left-wing totalitarian governments such as Cuba.

By equivocating with the former, the United States runs the risk of creating the latter, she argues — the two recent examples being Iran and Nicaragua. It is a theory that appeals strongly to Ronald Reagan, and when he had his attention drawn to a *Commentary* article by Kirkpatrick entitled "Dictators and Double Standards," he invited her to work on his campaign. From there it was but a short step to the U.N.

With her elitist nature and clear-cut, rather simple, foreign policy views, she was not going to find the U.N. the happiest of hunting grounds, where on the whole the bias — shaped by anti-colonialism and loathing of Israel — is more toward the leftist totalitarians.

But it is clear, comparing what she had to say at lunch recently with some of her quoted remarks of a few months ago, that she may be tailoring her instinctive dislike of the U.N. to try to make the foremost international organization more responsive to U.S. needs. As a senior official said to me a few hours before Kirkpatrick spoke, however frustrating the system is — and he had spent a near sleepless 48 hours working on the Security Council resolution calling for a Middle East ceasefire while the battle raged unabated — the U.N. in the end is often the only repository for hope.

Kirkpatrick has begun analyzing American failures at the U.N. rather than just railing against them. She blamed the United States for failing over a 20-year period to come to terms with the changing membership of the U.N. for not creating tactical alliances — in the way the United Kingdom does — and for not treating it as a political institution, a remarkable failure considering what a political country the United States is.

The U.S. has consistently failed to make friends — "we're a bloc of one" — or to reward political allies and penalize opponents according to normal political criteria. But — and this was her most fundamental criticism — "reluctantly, I conclude that the decline of U.S. influence in the U.N. is part and parcel of its decline in influence in the world. It is a direct reflection of the persisting U.S. ineptitude in international relations through several decades and administrations. We have not projected a concept of national purpose."

Which is much what the severest critics of the administration have been saying for some time. If Kirkpatrick accepts the challenge she herself has set, and tries to reform U.S. policy-making, she may — with the firm ideological support of her president and her own undoubted tenacity of purpose — move mountains.

But, since she is the person who sat down to dinner at the Washington Argentine Embassy the night after the Argentine invasion of the Falklands, not all the United States' friends will necessarily appreciate the direction in which this new coherence might lead. (ONS)

M. K. H. I. L. 52  
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## Military solution ruled out in El Salvador

By Bernd Debusmann

SAN SALVADOR — Armed and advised by the United States, El Salvador's armed forces are fighting left-wing insurgents in a worsening civil war which neither side can hope to win. "There can be no purely military solution to the conflict," said Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia in an interview. "It has to be solved through political as well as military means. But as long as the subversives enjoy support from outside, from Cuba and Nicaragua, they will continue to fight us."

In the left-wing view of a conflict which has killed more than 30,000 people in the past two and a half years, prospects for negotiations have been dimmed by continued U.S. military aid for the government after elections which strengthened the extreme right here.

A relative lull in the war followed the March 28 elections, but the fighting gathered momentum again early in June and Gen. Garcia was speaking against the background of some of the fiercest battles since El Salvador's deep-rooted economic and social problems erupted into civil war in 1979.

"We had some calm after the elections, which provided a clear demonstration that the Salvadoran people oppose terrorism," Garcia said. "But now the subversives want to show the world that they still exist."

Despite guerrilla calls for a boycott, the government said more than a million people — a majority of the adult population — turned out on March 28 to vote for a constituent assembly charged with writing a new constitution and electoral laws.

Control of the assembly went to a coalition of right-wing parties including many of those politicians most adamantly opposed to peace talks with the rebels, who promptly vowed to fight on.

Early in June, guerrillas overran the northeastern town of Perquin, a move which prompted the army

to dispatch about 3,000 of its best men to the area to flush them out. The government troops included the Belloso Battalion, the first Salvadoran unit trained in the United States as it went through a three-month counter-insurgency course at Fort P-26, North Carolina, earlier this year.

If the guerrillas' motive for the seizure of Perquin and the nearby San Fernando area was indeed international publicity, it was successful. On June 17, their radio station announced that Deputy Defense Minister Francisco Adolfo Castillo had been killed when his helicopter was brought down by machine gun fire.

The army confirmed Col. Castillo's death but said he had been killed in a crash. A day later, the guerrilla radio said the colonel was alive and being held prisoner, which would make him the highest-ranking officer to fall into rebel hands since the beginning of the war.

"As long as they are supplied with arms, the guerrillas can last indefinitely in the forests and hills. If they take a town and army pressure becomes too much, they simply run away," said a Western counter-insurgency specialist. "Once the army leaves, the guerrillas re-emerge. And there you go, play it again, Sam."

Castillo's helicopter came down on the way to Perquin on the day modern ground-attack jets, supplied by the United States went into action for the first time, giving a new dimension to the war. Loaded with bombs and rockets, the subsonic A-37 Dragonfly jets took off from an airstrip at San Miguel, south of Morazan battle zone, and skimmed at tree-top level to the combat zone to bomb and strafe guerrilla positions.

El Salvador took delivery of six Dragonflies and four spotter aircraft in a ceremony attended by U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton. "The aircraft will help us achieve our goals," said Garcia. "But they are not decisive in our war against the subversives."

He added: "What we get from the United States

is not enough. We need more aid, not only military but also economic."

According to diplomatic sources here, the Salvadoran army is pressing for more helicopters from the United States to add to about 20 now used as troop transporters and gunships. In addition, the army would like the U.S. to train three more battalions in a continuation of the program under which the Belloso Battalion is trained at Fort Bragg and two others in El Salvador by U.S. advisers.

However, the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee recently cut about \$100 million from the military and economic aid package President Reagan had sought for El Salvador, a country he considers vital in his battle against communism. In Reagan's view, shared by Salvadoran leaders, the leftists here spearhead a conspiracy to impose a Marxist system on El Salvador on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Ideologically less committed diplomats here describe the assessment as simplistic and say it ignores decades of social injustice. They say the guerrillas are strongest in the provinces which have the least from a government reform program initiated in 1980. (R)

## TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, June 25th, the 176th day of 1982. There are 189 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1501 — Pope Alexander VI confirms Franco-Spanish treaty of Grenada for partition of Naples, and declares Luis XII as king of Naples.

1658 — Aurangzeb, Mogul emperor of Hindustan, imprisons his father, the Shah, after winning battle of Samgarh.

1862 — The United States recognizes independence of Liberia.

1918 — U.S. forces drive Germans out of Belleau Wood, France, after two-week battle in World War I.

1924 — Britain says it will not abandon Sudan, despite Egypt's demands for complete withdrawal.

1942 — British Air Force stages 1,000-bomber raid on Bremen, Germany, in World War II.

1950 — Korean war begins with North Korea's invasion of Republic of Korea.

1960 — Mutual cooperation parliament meets in Indonesia.

1963 — President Moise Tshombe is forced to resign as Katanga premier.

1972 — Burundi government reportedly continues to execute Hutu tribe members, and about 25,000 Hutu refugees are said to be fleeing to other countries.

1980 — U.S. President Jimmy Carter renews proposal for turning pro-Soviet Afghanistan into neutral state, but Moscow says it has no intention of loosening grip on that country.

Thought for today:

We owe to the middle ages the two worst inventions of humanity — romantic love and gunpowder. — Andre Maurois, French biographer (1885-1967).

## AFTERMATH OF WAR

Each of the combatants in the South Atlantic war between Britain and Argentina has gone back to its own domestic troubles, the war being all but over.

In Britain, the aftermath of the war reflected itself immediately in renewed dissent over the issue of defense — the debate over which having been interrupted by the war with Argentina. The experiences has yielded some parliamentarians the lesson that Britain will always need a strong navy, especially when it comes to surface ships. The defense secretary himself is still adamant however that the Falklands' crisis was an exception, and that the main threat to Britain still comes from the direction of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact.

The problem has also been debated from the financial side. With unemployment still on the upswing in Britain, some elements in the opposition Labor Party are saying that Britain ought not have indulged in the luxury of a side war in the South Atlantic if it still wanted to have a viable force on the European and North Atlantic theaters. Thus you can either have a surface navy to fight such wars as the one just concluded with Argentina, or a navy composed mainly of Trident missile carrying nuclear submarines. To have both is to overburden an already overburdened economy.

In Argentina, the junta has collapsed following the departure of Galtieri and the appointment of yet another army man for his office, in the teeth of opposition from the navy and the air force. The two other arms claim that army performed least well of the three services, and ought not to be "rewarded" once more with the top job.

## Saudi Arabian press review

Thursday's newspapers hailed the Kingdom's diplomatic efforts to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and called on Arab leaders to shoulder their responsibilities to foil the Israeli attacks on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in Lebanon.

*Al-Bilad* said the Kingdom's intensive diplomatic efforts were aimed at securing Lebanon's stability and ensuring the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

The paper, referred to Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal's meeting with the ambassadors of the U.S. and some West European countries Wednesday and said it reflected the Kingdom's concern to ensure peace and stability in Lebanon.

It expressed hope that Saudi Arabia's measures to "check the Israeli aggression and expose Israel's ambitions would succeed and help stabilize the situation in Lebanon."

*Al-Jazirah* said Lebanon's refusal to attend any Arab summit to discuss the current situation indicated that Lebanon had no longer any hope in the Arabs adopting collective measures.

"Moreover, the current situation needs no more political or diplomatic efforts but military support and action to end the siege of Lebanon," the paper added.

It expressed hope that the Arab leaders would understand "the dimension of the dangerous situation in Lebanon and the misery of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

*Al-Jazirah* stressed that the Arab states should prepare for "the inevitable battle of Beirut because the latest situation in Lebanon calls for a military action."

The paper asserted that the Palestinians and Lebanese in Beirut were in a "dire need of military support."

*Okaz* said the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) had emerged victorious from a "political point of view because it has proved an effective force in the Israeli-Arab conflict and that no lasting and just peace could be realized without its participation."

It said the PLO's military presence in western Beirut had demonstrated its political weight and had forced the U.S. envoy Philip Habib to hold talks with PLO leaders. (SPA)



## Our great month of Ramadan

By Adil Salahi

Last Tuesday the month of Ramadan began. Muslims the world over observe a dawn to dusk fast throughout the month. Their fast is total: they are allowed nothing to eat, drink or smoke. Sex is also forbidden during the hours of fasting. When the sun sets they break their fast and enjoy whatever is permitted and lawful of food, drink and sex. At dawn they start their fast again.

Islam is a highly disciplined religion and Ramadan is, perhaps, the symbol of its discipline. For people to forgo their most enjoyable pleasures and control their strongest desires, day after day, for a whole month is to achieve a very high standard of discipline. This achievement prepares the Islamic nation for its most important role, which is, to propagate the Divine message and convey it to other people calling on them to adopt it as a faith and a way of life.

Every Muslim who has attained puberty is required to observe the fast. Indeed, fasting in Ramadan is the fourth of the five "pillars" upon which the structure of the Islamic faith is built. Hence, it is not for a trifle that the virtue of fasting is greatly emphasized.

No one, man or woman, is allowed to break the fast except for one of two reasons: illness and traveling. Because fasting saps one's strength a concession is given to the ill and to travelers not to fast. They are, however, required to compensate a day of fasting for each day they did not fast in Ramadan. This can be done at any time during the year, when the ill person has recovered and the traveler has settled. This exemption is given, out of Allah's grace, because He does not wish to over afflict us, (see the translation of the relevant Qur'anic verse under "What the Qur'an Teaches").

Similar exemption is given to women during their menstruation periods. Compensation is likewise required at a later date, prior to the following Ramadan. When compensating for days when the exemption operated one may fast one or two days at a time.

That is to say, he is not required to fast all his compensatory days consecutively.

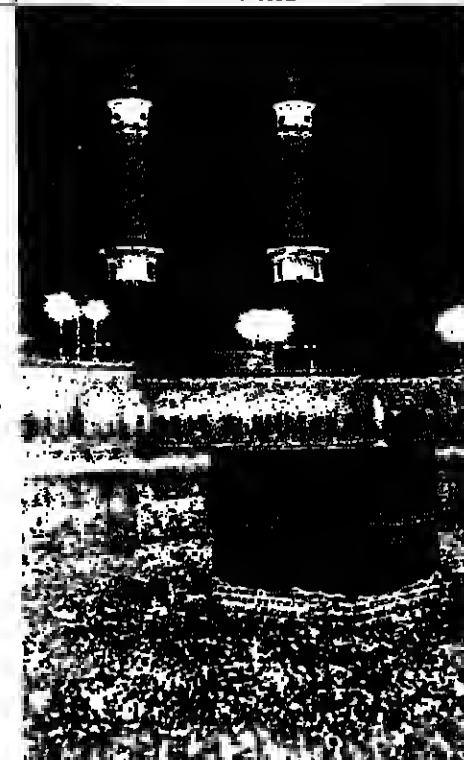
A different type of exemption is given to the very old who cannot possibly fast without enduring too much difficulty. Such people are required to feed a poor person for each day of Ramadan in compensation for not fasting. Thus if they cannot share in the fasting and its reward they do something for the relief of the poverty in the community and are rewarded for what they spend.

Pregnant and breast-feeding women are also allowed not to fast if fasting proves to be too much of an affliction for them.

Schools of thought differ as to what is required of them in compensation. If, however, they do not fast because they fear some repercussions for their babies they are required to fast in compensation at a later date, one day for each day of Ramadan they did not fast and to feed a poor person for each day. If, on the other hand, they fear that fasting would be harmful to them then fasting in compensation should be sufficient.

Apart from these very specific exemptions every Muslim must observe the fast no matter how hard it proves to be. After all, fasting is meant to be hard. Otherwise, how could it achieve its disciplinary objectives?

Because it is hard, and because it is undertaken solely for the sake of Allah and at His own bidding, fasting is amply rewarded. If one fasts in the month of Ramadan keeping at the same time a restrained attitude toward others, even when they irritate him and maintaining, generally, a good standard of behavior he is sure to be forgiven his past sins. The Prophet (peace be on him) has taught us that as Ramadan is to us a season of worship it is to Allah a season of forgiveness. He describes Ramadan as mercy in the beginning, forgiveness in the middle and release from Hell at its conclusion.



**HOLY KAABA:** An evening view of the holy Kaaba, in Makkah, with tens of thousands of devout worshippers preparing to pray during the holy month of Ramadan.

## What the Qur'an Teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent

*It was the month of Ramadan in which the Qur'an was bestowed from on high as a guidance to men with proofs of guidance distinguishing right from wrong. Hence, whoever of you lives to see this month shall fast throughout it. But he who is ill or on a journey shall fast instead a similar number of days later on. Allah desires your well-being, not your discomfort; but He also desires that you complete the number of days required, and that you extol Allah for His having guided you aright, and that you render your thanks to Him.*

(The Cow: 2; 185)

## Our Dialogue

### Pardon for sins

**Q.** How can one obtain forgiveness or ask pardon for sins should one fall into temptation?

**Filip Jase Rosario**  
New Jeddah Clinic Hospital  
P.O. Box 7692  
Jeddah

**A.** Anyone who falls to temptation and commits a sin need to resolve firmly that he or she will never again yield to temptation and that he or she will do their best to keep within the boundaries of what is permissible and pray Allah to forgive them. This firm resolve is called *tawbah* or repentance which also implies one's feeling sorry for committing a sin. When these elements are all combined: regret, resolve not to repeat and prayers for forgiveness then Allah is sure to forgive for He describes Himself as the one who forgives all.

There are, however, certain sins or crimes for which certain punishments are legislated, such as murder, theft, adultery, etc. If the punishment is carried out then the related sin is wiped off. If it is not then it is up to Allah whether to forgive or punish the offender. He certainly forgives anyone who truly repents and consciously resolves not to indulge in sin again. The process is valid every time one yields to temptation. The important factor is that when he makes his new resolve not to go back he makes it with sincerity, honestly believing that he will never again give way to temptation.

This applies to sins and crimes which fall in the domain of one's relationship with Allah. As to those that affect the rights of others their pardon must also be sought.

*Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: The Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.*

### Photography & Television

**Q.** Is photography allowed in Islam and is it permissible to watch television?

**Mubarak Abdihood**  
P.O. Box 5043  
Dammam

**A.** The answer to both parts of the question is "yes". Of course both photograph and television may be used for the wrong ends. In such cases their use becomes forbidden. The prohibition, then, is based on how we use them, not on the two media themselves. If we watch on television a film which encourages sinful practices then we are committing a sin by watching it, not by having a television set. The set is simply a tool which could be used for lawful and unlawful purposes.

### Transplant Surgery

**Q.** Does Islam permit the donation of external and internal parts of one's body for transplant surgery after one's death?

**Asifuddin Khan**  
P.O. Box 8928  
Zahid Tractors  
Jeddah

**A.** Contemporary scholars have ruled that there is nothing wrong with transplant surgery, as it serves a general interest of the community. Approval of what serves such general interests is a well-established principle of Islamic law.

What is required for using somebody's parts in such a surgery is a permission by the person concerned (prior to his death) or by his guardian (e.g. father, uncle, elder brother) or his male next of kin.

## Life of the Prophet - 64 From Jerusalem to Makkah

An important event which took place some sixteen or seventeen months after the Prophet had settled in Madinah was the change of direction Muslims take when they offer their prayers.

Sometimes when the Prophet was still in Makkah he was ordered to turn toward Jerusalem when he prayed. Muslims complied with this Divine instruction and continued to do so after they had emigrated to Madinah where they came in close contact with the Jews. The Jews used the fact that Muslims adopted their own holy city as their *qiblah* (i.e. place which one faces in prayers) to claim that Judaism was the religion of truth and that Muhammad and his companions should adopt Judaism instead of calling on the Jews to accept Islam.

Now after the lapse of nearly one and a half years of the establishment of the Islamic state in Madinah new Qur'anic revelation instructed the Prophet and the Muslims to turn toward the Ka'abah in Makkah when they prayed. The Prophet himself was very pleased with this change which he keenly desired but dared not request.

The Jews in Madinah countered with a sustained campaign of criticism, as they felt that the change deprives them of their argument for refusing to accept Islam. Their new campaign sought to create in the minds of Muslims doubts as to the basis of their own religion. If it was right, the Jews argued, that the Muslims should formerly

face Jerusalem in their prayers then the new direction is wrong. They also told the Muslims: "Your prayers from now on would then be of no value. If, on the other hand, the new direction is right and the Ka'abah is the true *qiblah* then your prayers in the past were in vain." The Jews also argued that Allah, the Lord who knows all does not change His instructions in that manner. If anything the change showed, the Jews went on, that Muhammad did not really receive any revelation from Allah.

Reading the verses which relate to this subject and the argument that ensued in Madinah shows that the Jewish campaign was not without results. Reassurance was needed and was, indeed, provided in a long passage in the Qur'an, which runs from verse 106 to verse 150 in the *surah* entitled *The Cow*. A word of explanation here may be useful.

The Arabs used to revere the Ka'abah prior to the advent of Islam. To them it was the symbol of their national glory. It was also one of the factors which held the Arab tribes together. Islam, however, requires of its followers a total, undivided loyalty. Muslims must dedicate themselves wholly to Allah and the cause of Islam. The Prophet's companions must, therefore, abandon all their former loyalties — tribal, racial or national. Hence the need to separate their worship from the traditional reverence of the Ka'abah. To accomplish this they were ordered to turn toward Jerusalem when they prayed.

After a period of time, when the Muslims had accepted the new situation, moving away, in the process, from the rest of the Arabs they were taught to regard the Ka'abah in a different light. They were told to face it in their prayers because it was built by the two Prophets, Abraham and Ismael as a place wholly devoted to the worship of Allah alone. Thus it becomes part of the heritage of the Islamic nation which came into existence in answer to Abraham's prayers to raise among his seed a Prophet who taught them the true religion.

Thus, having achieved the objective of making the Muslims turn to Jerusalem in their prayers, for a while it was now time to give them their own distinctive *qiblah*, namely, the Ka'abah, the first house of worship ever built. The process made the Muslims keenly aware that they were the true heirs of Abraham and his religion based on total submission to Allah.

To be distinct from others is very important when we speak of faith and worship. For worship is the visible expression of the beliefs which take roots in the soul. If worship is visibly distinct from that of other religions then it strengthens the perception that the religion itself is unique. The purpose of giving the Muslims their own *qiblah* must be seen in this light.

(To be continued)



**'LACEWORK':** Adorned with a variety of precise 'lacework' patterns, this majestic minaret of the Amina Hodja mosque stands high in the Chinese province of Sinkiang.

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# the BUMBLES of mumbles

## The oak elves of Oak Lea Part III: The Duel

By Alexandra J. Frith  
Illustrations by Nicholas Dumine

"A duel? Why, I love duels," said Doolallydip. So she put on her cloak of magic powers and she, Doolallydip and Toggler headed back through the silver spider webs to the Oak Tree where the Wizard was waiting.

"Challenge me would you?" she hissed at the Wizard.

"Yes, you are a very naughty Witch, a disgrace to our profession," said the Wizard. "You have caused the Oak Elves much distress hunting for the Welsh cakes. Come sit with me beneath the Oak Tree and let us talk this through."

The Wizard winked at Lillypop as he took the Witch's hand and led her to the shade of the Oak Tree.

"Thank you," said Doolallydip as she settled beneath the tree.

"It is such a beautiful day, don't you think?" asked the Wizard.

"Yes, I agree. But let's get to the point. Are you challenging me to a duel of magic powers in return for the Oak Elves' Welsh cakes?"

"That is the idea, but first let us chat a bit. It is such a warm day. Here, let me take off your cloak. You must feel so hot with it on. Besides, you have such a beautiful silver dress. Was it spun by your silver spiders?"

"It was indeed," said Doolallydip. Feeling flattered by the Wizard's words, she fell for his trick, took off her magic cloak and placed it beside her on the ground.

Immediately, Lillypop, who had been hiding behind the tree, took the cloak and ran with it to Doolallydip before the Wizard knew what had happened.

"Well," said the Wizard. "Where shall we begin?"

"Right here!" said the Wizard. "You are such a silly Witch that you did not even think before you took off your cloak. Now you are powerless!"

Doolallydip jumped up with shock and horror when she realized what a silly Witch she was. "Please, Wizard, give me back my cloak. You just must give it back and I'll do anything," she wailed.

The Wizard smiled, saying "Of course I'll give it back — when you give back the Welsh cakes to the Oak Elves."

So, later, beneath the old branches of the Oak Tree, where tables had been set out for a celebration tea-party, all the happy Oak Elves sat down to eat. At the head of the

table sat the Wizard, Dooley the Dragon and, of course, our three little Bumbles.

However, sitting on the right-hand side of the Wizard was Doolallydip, happily munching away at the Welsh cakes.

Everyone had felt a little sorry for her as she had set off back for the Welsh cakes so Doolallydip had suggested that the Oak Elves invite her to tea as an act of forgiveness. So, there she was eating the cakes.

One of the Oak Elves slipped from her seat and went over to Doolallydip, saying "If you like, I will show you how to make Welsh cakes without hurting them, then you can make and eat as many as you like and as often as you wish."

Doolallydip was very touched by the little Oak Elf. So much so that she could hardly whisper "Thank you, I should like that very much."

So the day ended happily. Next morning, when the Oak Elves woke up, they had the surprise of their lives as they found silver spider webs spun here and there all over their tree. It looked absolutely beautiful as, caught up in the webs, were tiny dew drops that sparkled like diamonds in the morning sunlight.

It was Doolallydip the Witch who had arranged a surprise to thank the Oak Elves for their forgiveness and their kindness. On that day everyone came from miles around to admire the Oak Tree, all beautiful and glistening in its gossamer coat.

Today, a school stands on the site of the old Oak Tree and if you look carefully, you may see, after a cold spring shower, a solitary spider web caught up in the bushes in the grounds. If you do, you can be sure that it is Doolallydip's magic still working.



Lillypop

## WHO report warns holidaymakers of dangers awaiting in exotic lands

By John Chadwick

GENEVA (R) — The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned holidaymakers in stark detail of the dangers awaiting them in exotic lands. They include snakes, sharks, bedbugs and vice.

After reading the WHO's *New Holiday Health Guide*, in fact, more sensitive souls seeking sunshine and romance might well decide the journey isn't worth it.

The cover of the brightly colored booklet, *Be A Healthy Traveler*, which is being distributed worldwide, depicts a happy family setting out cheerfully for foreign parts.

On the inside pages, a team of experts describe the perils in store on the Nile, on African safari or in Asia's teeming bazaar. It looks like an obstacle race against disease, dehydration and despair.

Danger spots, highlighted by photographs, include hot-dog stands in Guatemala, street cafes in Asia, and big-city vice.

"The fact is," says Dr. Paul Bress, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, "that most travelers just don't know the health risks to which they are exposed."

Unfortunately, says WHO, many doctors don't know enough either about health hazards in other countries. Of the world's three million doctors, it says, fewer than a quarter have ever seen a case of malaria.

And "appalling examples" occur of travelers bitten by rabid dogs but not being given the necessary vaccine treatment. "The result is an organizing death."

The prudent traveler taking the U.N. body's advice would wear long trousers against mosquito bites, smear all exposed skin with insect repellent, protect doors and windows with fine-meshed screens at night and shake out his shoes every morning for fear of scorpions.

He would never eat fruit, shellfish or salads, or drink water that had not been boiled. And his suitcase would be well-stocked with insect powder, oral rehydration salts and some canned foods.

A night on the town could be dangerous in some countries, says WHO. "In many tropical areas it is better to stay in the hotel area than go into town," the booklet says.

"Be careful where you swim," warns WHO. "Sea-water bathing has its hazards — sharks, the jellyfish called the Portuguese man-of-war, poisonous fish and sea snakes — or infected cuts from sharp coral. And not every country ensures its beaches are free from sewage pollution."

Young people should be warned about going barefoot for fear of parasites like hookworm, says the booklet. It adds comfortingly: "snakes are rarely a danger, since most species slither away when they hear a human

approaching."

But if bitten by a snake, apply a tight tourniquet and seek medical attention urgently, WHO recommends.

It agrees the dry season is the best time to see wild game in African safari parks but adds: "It does expose the visitor to various biting flies and ticks."

Africa and Asia are not the only danger areas, says the guide, in North America, you could contract "Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever" fatal in one out of 20 cases, while blackflies plague fishermen and canoeists in Scandinavia.

Striking a gloomy note of discontent of a 19th-century travelers' guide, a WHO writer says "less salubrious and less hygienic accommodations may on occasions be unavoidable." He warns of bedbugs — "thin, flat nocturnal insects capable of running rapidly over exposed skin," adding: "their bites develop into large red weals."

Dr. Alec Smith, a WHO entomologist tells travelers: "a bed infested with bedbugs requires professional disinfection and should be abandoned as soon as possible."

However, the tourist, he thinks, may be able to handle a bed infested merely by fleas, which "can be rendered serviceable by hunting out, hand-catching and destroying as many fleas as possible and applying insecticide powder between the sheets."

One reason put forward to explain the higher incidence of attacks on teachers and destruction of property at junior high schools, compared with senior schools, is the absence of any form of in-school punishment available to teachers, such as suspension from class or expulsion, because attendance up to the junior high is compulsory. Corporal punishment is banned in all Japanese schools.

Critics of the education system have long

intense pressure Japan's examination-dominated education system places on young people.

A report published by the prime minister's office noted the parallel between Japan's rising affluence and the increase of what it labeled "play-type" crime such as petty theft committed by young people.

An Education Ministry survey found that school violence is more likely to occur in newly urbanized areas which lack the close neighborhood bonds of rural villages, owing to the rush of new families to the cities.

Another survey, by the National Police Agency, discovered that 85 percent of pupils responsible for school violence ranked in the lowest bracket of academic achievement.

One reason put forward to explain the higher incidence of attacks on teachers and destruction of property at junior high schools, compared with senior schools, is the absence of any form of in-school punishment available to teachers, such as suspension from class or expulsion, because attendance up to the junior high is compulsory. Corporal punishment is banned in all Japanese schools.

Critics of the education system have long

argued that violent teen-agers are an inevitable byproduct of Japan's schooling system, which requires every pupil wishing to attend prestige higher institutions to sit rigorous exams along their way.

The examinations begin at the primary school level, or even lower. Teachers assign voluminous text books, prepared by private publishers who specialized in tutoring pupils for the exam. For many students private courses outside schools are a must. The critics say the system takes no account of the individual, with the result that many pupils look elsewhere for some form of expression to release their frustrations.

Juvenile delinquency in Japan is not confined to the schools, where in some cases police have been called to quell the *Bancho* or school gangs. A phenomenon of longer standing is the gangs of *bosozoku* or motorcycle riders who take to the nation's roads and make a nuisance of themselves with wild acts of bravado. Said to number more than 40,000 nationwide, these motorbike riders are the subject of repeated police crackdowns.

The concern of the Japanese authorities

## America's first lady Nancy tuned in to high action

By Michael Davis

WASHINGTON (LOS) — Giving the peculiarity of the institution of first lady, it is perhaps surprising that the office, or post, or pedestal, has attracted so little scandal.

Nancy Reagan is the 37th American first lady; yet even the closest scrutiny of her predecessors by modern biographers or of herself by malicious Washington gossips has failed to turn up anything of which the nation need feel truly ashamed.

Mrs. Reagan, it is true, has not escaped all controversy. She is too fond, for some tastes, of designer clothes, some of them gifts from the makers. At a time of national recession, her acquisition of a \$209,000 dinner service for the White House was not thought tactful.

Recently there has been an undignified muddle about jewelry: the well-known New York firm of Harry Winston sent some pieces to the White House in the hopes, the firm said later, that they would form part of a national jewelry collection. Acceptance of the gift was advised against by the White House lawyer, and most of it was returned with thanks.

However, the earrings accompanied Mrs. Reagan to Windsor Castle this week, though they are to be sent back to New York after her trip.

Mrs. Reagan's appearance irritates some of the voters, too. Calvin Trillin, a *New Yorker* writer who also has a regular column in *The Nation*, remarked recently that when the first lady disappeared from public view for a day or so, he assumed that she must have gone into hospital for the removal of her smile.

The position of first lady is peculiar because it has neither power nor immutable duties. Some first ladies have been quite reclusive. Mamie Eisenhower, during the eight years that her husband was president, gave one press interview. Some have been opposite: e.g., Mrs. Kennedy.

Of all recent first ladies, Mrs. Reagan is perhaps the most tuned in to high performance, as I learned during a recent morning at the White House.

She is 5 ft. 4 in. tall, with chestnut hair, and weighs 109 lb. She described herself as a worrier.

She has said that she sees her first duty, as first lady, "to be the best wife I can to my husband." The White House operator wakes them every morning at 7.30, and they breakfast together, on cereal and fruit or soft-boiled eggs and decaffeinated coffee. After breakfast, when the president goes to the Oval Office, Mrs. Reagan exercises for half an hour in a small spare bedroom containing some simple equipment, such as an exercise bicycle.

She is not a time-waster, according to her staff. By 8.30, as often as not, she will be at work in her office, which looks out over Lafayette Square, a favorite spot for anti-presidential demos, and may well stay there — eating lunch at her desk — until six o'clock.

Mrs. Reagan normally sees her husband again (though he will often call her during the day) when he leaves his office at 6 or 6.15, and comes back to the private rooms in the White House for his daily work-out, which lasts half an hour. Then they watch the TV news together (there is only one television set in the private residence).

She and the president declined to accept



Nancy Reagan

The work undertaken by the first lady is to some extent determined by protocol. She must be on hand at all state dinners, receptions, and luncheons (a word still used at the White House). There are besides certain posts she could scarcely decline to fill; all first ladies since Eleanor Roosevelt have been honorary chairwomen of the Girl Scouts, and so is Mrs. Reagan.

But considerable leeway is still left for personal inclination. Mrs. Reagan, to begin with, supervises all state functions in detail. If the chief, who has been at the White House for 20 years, is thinking of serving a new dish, he will tell Mrs. Reagan, and there will be a tasting a week or so ahead of the event, when Mrs. Reagan will either approve the dish or suggest changes.

She also chooses the entertainment at state dinners. The entertainment — often musical, sometimes dance, sometimes spoken — is intended to please or reflect the interests of the visitor, and, if possible, to link visitor and host, the president. When Australian Prime Minister Fraser was given dinner the entertainment consisted of readings, by a man from Colorado, of the poems of Robert Service. This choice was thought a big hit, since both Fraser and Reagan were observed to be reciting along with the reciter, and later had a long conversation about Service still quoting at each other, over coffee. When the Italian president came on a state visit, the entertainers, Frank Sinatra and Perry Como, were both of Italian descent, and so was the entire band.

Mrs. Reagan, indeed, let it be known soon after she arrived in the White House 16 months ago that she did not find the place up to snuff. In the 20 years since Jacqueline Kennedy began her restoration program, things had been allowed to slip.

"When we arrived we looked into the warehouse where the furniture that is not in use is stored," Mrs. Reagan has said. "We found beautiful pieces that were deteriorating and needed to be restored."

"Draperies were falling apart," says Ted Graber, the interior decorator Mrs. Reagan brought in from California for the refurbishment.

She and the president declined to accept

congressional funds to re-do their own quarters. Instead, Mrs. Reagan set up a "special project," an appeal for this purpose, and was overwhelmed by the response, as she put it. From this source of funds, the White House bought the controversial state dinner service.

Mrs. Reagan's office has been thoroughly re-done. The White House furniture in it has been re-covered and restored. On one wall hangs a collection of wildflower prints reproduced by the Smithsonian Institution from 1925 watercolors by the naturalist, Mary Vaux Walcott. The walls are pale green. The yellow chintz curtains are from Brunschwig & Fils.

Mrs. Reagan's dressing room, which has orange wall-paper as well as the orange carpet, and adjoins the first family bedroom, contains a portrait of Mrs. Reagan and her daughter Patricia (Patti) cuddled together. Patricia with a pink bow in her hair.

Mrs. Reagan has remarked: "I can't really say I'm a collector, but I do like to discover small objects." One of her collections is of Battersea bones; nine of them are grouped on a small octagonal table in the first family bedroom.

In a period of 12 months, Mrs. Reagan attended close to 300 public functions. There were 14 state dinners and four state lunches, two big and formal white-tie diplomatic dinners for all ambassadors and their spouses (at one of which the Russian ambassador gave a toast paying tribute to the hospitality), and one dinner for state governors. Then there were the "activities" connected with the first lady's special projects; 30 to do with drug abuse, 14 to do with the foster grandparent program which encourages elderly people to care for retarded, handicapped and disturbed children, and 33 to do with the encouragement of the arts.

The most original of these projects, the foster grandparent program, which has been going since 1965, has interested Mrs. Reagan for 15 years, since her husband was governor of California. This is a federally funded program whereby people over 60, of limited income, spend 20 hours a week looking after children with special needs. They work in hospitals, schools and day-care centers with the blind, the deaf, the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped. They are paid \$2 an hour, which is tax-exempt, and given free transport and free meals on the days they work. Plenty of evidence exists to show that both the senior citizens and the children derive great benefit from the scheme.

The program is one of the very few social welfare schemes that is not being cut to ribbons by the Reagan budget axe, and indeed is getting an increase, a circumstance that Mrs. Reagan would like to be thought sheer coincidence.

Not all her time is spent on public duties, according to her staff (15 in all, including a chief of staff, Jim Roscubush, a press secretary, Sheila Tate, and a social secretary, Mabel — "Muffie" — Braden. In recent months she has read *Callas*, by Arianna Stassinopoulos, *Sophie's Choice*, by William Styron, *Clemence*, by Mary Soames, *An Ambassador's Wife*, by Cynthia Helms, best-sellers by James Michener and James Clavell, and *Spring Moon*, by Bette Lord, the Chinese wife of Winston Lord, a former aide to Dr. Kissinger.

The Khamsin wind in Cairo

By David Lamb

CAIRO, Egypt (LAT) — This is the season of the Khamsin. The days are windy and heavy with dust, and the terrible heat of summer is not far off.

Khamsin is the Arabic word for the figure 50, and according to legend the wind will blow periodically for 50 days, bringing with it dust storms that can cripple this city of 14 million as surely as a lizard can stop New York City dead in its tracks.

The western sky suddenly turns fiery red. The breeze dies. The waters of the Nile seem to stand still. Then the wind stirs, the horizon darkens and great expanses of Egypt fall temporarily lifeless under the attack of powder-fine desert sand.

Visibility is no more than a few feet, and throngs of Cairo pedestrians, their eyes squinting and their noses full of dust, bounce off one another like wind-up toy men. The international airport and the Suez Canal close, and cars inch along even at midday, their headlights glinting dully.

A government meteorologist, asked what climatic forces cause the Khamsin, replied, "it's God's will." He went on to explain that a low-pressure area builds up over the western desert this time of year, and as it moves eastward over Cairo it attracts hot, dry, dusty winds from the south and humid, heavy winds from the north.

But even on the best of days, when there is no Khamsin, the superfine sand that people here call dust hangs about like an unwanted guest. Dust is the curse of Cairo and the constant companion of everyone who lives here. You taste it in the food, smell it in the air, feel it in your clothes.

People in Cairo take unusual steps to cope with the dust. They have plastic covers made for their radios and television sets. They wrap cameras and other valuables in sandwich bags. They buy special heavy-duty vacuum cleaners, and they hire maids whose sole responsibility is to dust.

None of this, though, does much good. The dust is like a mouse zeroing in on a piece of cheese: it cannot be deterred. In a day's time the spotless camera that was wrapped in plastic, locked in a suitcase and tucked away in a closet is, alas, covered with dust.

You can draw pictures with your finger on the glass table top that the maid dusted flawlessly an hour earlier. The shirt that was fresh from the laundry at 8 a.m. is in need of a wash by noon. An hour after your shoes are shined, they look like GI boots after a long march.

When the Khamsin has passed, you can stand on your balcony, look out at the high-rise apartment buildings and watch a world at work — dusting. On almost every balcony stands someone beating a rug, shaking a shirt or clutching a feather duster.



STORK MAN OF THE NILE: Like other men of his tribe, this Dinka tribesman of Sudan spends much of his time standing motionless on one leg like a stork. The spear conveniently acts as a spare leg.

## Rise in juvenile delinquency rate worries Japanese officials

By Ikuo Anai

TOKYO (R) — Beneath the surface of social harmony and self-discipline to which much of Japan's astounding economic success since World War II has been attributed, lies growing official concern about increased delinquency among the nation's youth.

Although still very low by the standards of many Western countries, particularly the United States from where young Japanese people draw many of their cultural influences in dress, "fast food" and rock music, acts of juvenile delinquency last year reached a postwar record.

Recently, the chief of Japan's 210,000-strong national police force warned: "Juvenile delinquency has become so grave that the problem can no longer be solved by the efforts of police alone."

Addressing a meeting of public safety officers, Osamu Mitsui, director-general of the National Police Agency, recommended that to prevent young people from "sinking into vice" (the police) should launch a strong campaign for purification of social surroundings. Last year, 184,900 teen-agers between

the ages of 14 and 19 were arrested or questioned for violating the criminal code, accounting for 44 percent of all recorded crimes.

Of particular concern to the police, teachers and parents is the rising incidence of violent acts committed by pupils against teachers and a rise in the number of non-violent acts of theft and shoplifting involving 13-to-15-year-olds. Last year 943 teachers, most of them from junior high schools, were injured in attacks by their pupils, more than double the number of cases reported in the previous year.

Recently the headmaster of a senior high school in Chiba, east of Tokyo, killed himself by taking poison. He left a note saying he was sorry that his school had been the scene of a series of violent acts by his pupils. "Please let me rest in peace," he wrote.

Numerous private research papers and official reports, attempting to explain the rise in juvenile delinquency, agree that the problem stems from urbanization, accompanied by the breakdown of the old-style extended family which once provided a strong framework for social discipline, and the

intense pressure Japan's examination-dominated education system places on young people.

A report published by the prime minister's office noted the parallel between Japan's rising affluence and the increase of what it labeled "play-type" crime such as petty theft committed by young people.

An Education Ministry survey found that school violence is more likely to occur in newly urbanized areas which lack the close neighborhood bonds of rural villages, owing to the rush of new families to the cities.

Another survey, by the National Police Agency, discovered that 85 percent of pupils responsible for school violence ranked in the lowest bracket of academic achievement.

One reason put forward to explain the higher incidence of attacks on teachers and destruction of property at junior high schools, compared with senior schools, is the absence of any form of in-school punishment available to teachers, such as suspension from class or expulsion, because attendance up to the junior high is compulsory. Corporal punishment is banned in all Japanese schools.

Critics of the education system have long

argued that violent teen-agers are an inevitable byproduct of Japan's schooling system, which requires every pupil wishing to attend prestige higher institutions to sit rigorous exams along their way.

The examinations begin at the primary school level, or even lower. Teachers assign voluminous text books, prepared by private publishers who specialized in tutoring pupils for the exam. For many students private courses outside schools are a must. The critics say the system takes no account of the individual, with the result that many pupils look elsewhere for some form of expression to release their frustrations.

Juvenile delinquency in Japan is not confined to the schools, where in some cases police have been called to quell the *Bancho* or school gangs. A phenomenon of longer standing is the gangs of *bosozoku* or motorcycle riders who take to the nation's roads and make a nuisance of themselves with wild acts of bravado. Said to number more than 40,000 nationwide, these motorbike riders are the subject of repeated police crackdowns.

The concern of the Japanese authorities

toward youth is evident from the statistics. About 76,000 volunteers staff juvenile protection and guidance centers and 52,000 citizens have been commissioned by the police for similar tasks.

In the face of the rising rate of delinquency, a governmental body with the title of the Juvenile Delinquency Comprehensive Countermeasures Committee, has drawn up a plan to involve more young people in volunteer work and sporting activities.

Cleaning up cities and participation in baseball tournaments were among the ideas mentioned as suitable for developing a civic consciousness and a sense of independence among youth.

Jeddah's gold souk

The article on Jeddah's gold souk published in the *Arab News* edition of May 11, 1982, was illustrated with two photographs taken in the well-known Minjaraat Al Sharq in the city. The omission of the photo acknowledgment by oversight is regretted.



# **TEXACO**

**in the name of all its employees  
extends its condolences to**

**HIS MAJESTY  
KING FAHD IBN ABD AL-AZIZ**

**his royal**

**HIGHNESS CROWN**

**PRINCE ABD ALLAH IBN ABD AL-AZIZ**

**and members of the royal family  
on the death of**

**HIS MAJESTY  
KING KHALID IBN ABD AL-AZIZ.**

**may God grant**

**HIS MAJESTY KING FAHD  
success in the continuation of the wise  
policies of his predecessors for the  
development and prosperity of  
the Kingdom.**



## Ties with U.S. in peril

## 2 EEC states veto credit plan

LUXEMBOURG, June 24 (R) — France and Greece have vetoed European Common Market backing for a plan to push up the cost of trade credits to poorer nations, threatening new strains in trans-Atlantic relations.

European Economic Community (EEC) finance ministers deferred until June 30 a decision on a new and tougher package of rules for government-backed export credits after both countries voiced strong objections, diplomats said.

The move adds to the list of disputes souring the community's relations with Washington, they said. There were also fears it could spark a trade subsidy war among the West's major trading blocs, they said. An existing export credits 'consensus' among the 22 industrialized nations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) expires on Friday.

The United States, which wants much stiffer loan terms, has warned that a major row will erupt if agreement is not reached by then. Japan has also said that it is unwilling to prolong the existing rules, already extended twice at the EEC's request.

The proposals under study Wednesday were a last-ditch compromise tabled by the OECD to bridge the gap between U.S. demands and the more liberal approach adopted in Europe. A French spokesman said his government was unhappy with sev-

eral of the key elements in the OECD plan and wanted the issue to be discussed at an EEC summit meeting in Brussels next Monday.

But EEC External Trade Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp warned that the United States and Japan would not wait any longer for implementation of the new rules, and that a credit war could break out. U.S. officials have said that the United States might be forced to establish a special fund to help American firms wrest contracts away from European companies which benefit from high export subsidies.

Washington's position is that the interest

## OPEC to review ceiling

KUWAIT, June 24 (R) — OPEC oil ministers will meet in Vienna on July 9 to discuss whether to raise an output ceiling they imposed in March to defend prices through the worst of the recent oil glut, the official Kuwait news agency has said.

The agency quoted what it called sources close to OPEC (the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries) as saying the ministers would discuss whether to raise 'cautiously' the ceiling of 17.5 million barrels daily or to maintain it.

The conference would be preceded by a

meeting July 8 of a four-member market monitoring committee. This was set up at the same time as the output ceiling was imposed in defense of a reference price of \$34 a barrel. OPEC President Eduardo Ortega of Ecuador said earlier this month that restrictions on output would have to be revised.

In London, oil company sources said the report of an early July OPEC session was no surprise as the idea was mooted when ministers last met, in Ecuador late in May. Since then demand for OPEC oil has crept up a little, although it remains depressed by the current recession, and the \$34 price looks more secure.

Actual OPEC output is estimated by industry sources to have been running at 78 million barrels daily during June after being much lower in April and May.

The ceiling of 17.5 million applied to average output for the April-June quarter as a whole, so it has not been reached yet. Analysts doubt that the demand for the OPEC crudes in the July-September quarter will rise much above the present levels, unless the Middle East tensions prompt oil companies to bolster their run-down stocks.

So OPEC might be wise to try for a ceiling around that level for two or three months, the analysts said. After that the short-term outlook for OPEC looks brighter — the Paris-based (IEA) forecasts October-December demand for its oil of 22 to 23 million barrels daily.

Meanwhile, Iran, an OPEC member, has notified oil companies that it is to put up its oil price by one dollar a barrel from July 1, oil industry sources said in New York.

The increases caught observers by surprise, since Iran had been trying hard to push up its volume of oil sales in order to finance its war with Iraq.

## \$769 billion budget passed by Congress

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP) — The U.S. Congress Wednesday gave final approval to a \$769.8 billion 1983 budget plan that includes the largest United States federal deficits ever to pass the House of Representatives and Senate.

On a 54-45 vote, the Senate endorsed the spending blueprint, which calls for holding next year's deficit to \$103.9 billion—a short-fall congressional economists say is underestimated by billions of dollars. The house passed the measure Tuesday.

President Ronald Reagan's signature is not necessary on the legislation, which merely sets instructions and targets for congressional committees to meet in drafting bills to increase unspecified taxes by \$20.9 billion next year and cut domestic spending by billions of dollars.

## Paris stays firm on wage controls

PARIS, June 24 (R) — The French Socialist government has reaffirmed its determination to impose wage and price controls despite strong opposition from labor unions, employers and its own junior coalition partner, the Communist Party.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, defending the Socialist's new economic austerity plan in a parliamentary debate, said the measures were vital to checking an economically crippling inflation rate of around 14 percent.

"There is no point in making half an effort. Those people who want to cut the excesses of inflation in France must give the government the means of doing so," he said.

## Britain to freeze N. Sea oil prices

LONDON, June 24 (AFP) — The British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) is expected to freeze its North Sea prices for three months, industry sources said here Thursday.

Spot oil rates dropped Wednesday from \$35 to \$33.75-\$33.85 a barrel. Consequently BNOC was cancelling last week's plans to raise its rates by 50 cents a barrel.

Even so, a slight increase in rates seemed likely in the final quarter of the year, the sources said. BNOC raised its price by \$2.5 early this month to \$33.5 a barrel.

## Dollar suffers setback

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, June 24 — The dollar fell back Thursday after profit-taking and European and Japanese central bank interventions. In New York on Wednesday night despite a relatively strong Federal Reserve "Fed Fund" prime lending rate of 14 1/2 to 15 percent, dealers engaged in profit-selling and the dollar fell back against the British pound, Japanese yen and German mark. The French franc, which had traded at 6.9150 on Wednesday in Europe, had a respite and went up to trade at 6.8250 levels Thursday. The franc remains under devaluation pressure though and one should recollect that it was at the 6.30 levels only two weeks ago.

In the bullion markets, gold and silver shot up on the dollar's weakness. Gold prices traded lethargically at around \$303 levels in London on Wednesday, but the same night saw more active trading in New York with prices reaching \$307 levels. On Thursday, the rally continued and gold traded at \$309 to \$310 an ounce. Silver's recovery showed the volatility of this metal, for silver prices were quoted at around \$5.25 on Thursday compared with 5.05 levels on Wednesday. The ratio between gold and silver prices remains wide, however, and bullion dealers are skeptical if silver prices will remain stable.

In the money markets on Thursday, Eurodollar deposit rates eased back between 1/16 and 1/8 percent in most tenors. The one-month rate was quoted at 15-1/4 to 15-1/2 percent, down from 15-9/16 per-

cent levels, while the one-year rate has now fallen to 15 3/4-16 percent, down from 16-7/16 percent levels of a week ago. The general feeling on the money markets is that U.S. interest rates are still relatively firm and some further increases are likely, especially in the face of the expected so-called "bulge" in the July U.S. money supply figures. The agreement on the U.S. budget deficit for 1983 between the administration and the legislature, has also put a dampener on U.S. rates although the size of the budget has not materially changed and is still over \$100 billion for fiscal 1983.

On the European exchanges, the British pound traded around 1.7360 levels after falling back to 1.7280 on Wednesday. Bank of England support was detected and the Bundesbank and Bank of Japan were also active in supporting the mark and yen respectively. The German currency traded around 2.4865, while the yen was 300 points stronger at 253.40 levels. The Swiss franc was also up at 2.0930 from 2.1100 levels.

On the local markets, spot rial/dollar rates traded at around 3.4310-20 on opening and later firmed to 3.4320-30 levels in thin trading. Money market rates were also less actively traded and the one-month JIBOR was down at 14-3/4 - 14-1/2 percent compared with 15 percent levels on Wednesday. The week-fixed rates were up, however, at 14-1/4 - 15-1/4 percent from 14 - 15 percent on Wednesday, and the longer tenors were firm at 14-3/4 - 14-1/2 for the one-year tenor.

## West vows to honor gas deal

BONN, June 24 (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt cautioned against a trade war with the Soviet Union Thursday and reiterated that West Germany and its European partners will go through with a Siberian natural gas deal despite American objections.

"Jointly with its European partners, the federal (West German) government learned with concern and dismay of the American government's latest decision to obstruct the Soviet-European natural gas pipeline deal by banning the export of important components and the utilization of granted licenses for the projected pipeline," Schmidt said in a foreign policy address to parliament.

In a speech to the West German parliament on the recent summit at Versailles and Bonn, Schmidt touched on the situation in the Middle East and the impact of high U.S. interest rates on the world economy.

He endorsed the European Community's

statement Tuesday charging that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's embargo extends American law to other territories and contradicts international law. Schmidt said European governments were aware of Washington's misgivings on the natural gas deal and that it had been discussed during the allies' summit.

"But there was no mention about plans to extend the American embargo," Schmidt said. "Like our European partners, we shall stick to the natural gas pipeline deal," he added. "We do this because it serves the necessary diversification of our energy supply. We made sure that this deal does not create any dependencies. We shall and must adhere to contracts."

A U.S. Commerce Department official said Wednesday that 20 European firms would lose contracts totaling \$1.2 billion as the result of the U.S. ban on the use of U.S. technology in the pipeline.

## Falklands may send Thatcher plan haywire

LONDON, June 24 (R) — With Britain having recaptured the Falklands from Argentina, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher now faces some tough decisions about how to meet the cost of victory in the South Atlantic islands.

Mrs. Thatcher's three years in power have been a dogged struggle to limit government spending but now she must count the cost of sending 100 ships and 25,000 men to the South Atlantic to fight a brief but violent campaign.

She must also assess the expense of reconstruction on the islands and of defending them for the foreseeable future against possible Argentine attack.

No figures have been made public for these bills and unofficial estimates vary wildly. One newspaper put the cost of equipment, fuel, special provisions, weapons and the chartering of merchant ships at around 500 million sterling (\$900 million).

But this does not include the cost of replacing lost ships and repairing damaged ones, nor does it take into account the price of future defense of the islands.

At the other end of the scale the left-wing

weekly, the *New Statesman*, set the cost this year, all those elements included, at some 1.7 billion sterling (\$3 billion).

When the Falklands crisis blew up at the beginning of April, Mrs. Thatcher made it clear that the islands would be recovered from Argentina whatever the financial cost. Throughout the conflict ministers and government officials have said that the cost could be relatively easily borne.

The chief exception was John Biffen, the senior cabinet minister charged with managing parliamentary business, who warned taxpayers they might have to pay more to help meet the cost of the conflict.

In a speech to Conservative Party supporters he explained: "National honor can rarely be redeemed on the cheap. There is a price in blood and a price in treasure."

The treasure would have to come from non-inflationary sources, which might include adjustments in public spending, taxation and borrowing, he said. Government officials have said the bills would be paid from a 2.4 billion sterling (\$4.3 billion) contingency fund allowed in this year's budget.

Such a fund is routinely set aside to meet

unexpected spending during the year and in the last financial year a large slice of it was not needed. But economic commentators have been quick to say that in most years the whole fund pays for the overshooting of spending targets and is sometimes not enough on its own.

Victor Keegan, economics editor of the Liberal daily newspaper, the *Guardian*, wrote: "Unless the government is blessed by another unexpected shortfall it looks as though the contingency reserve will be unable to take the strain."

So Mrs. Thatcher faces some tough decisions. Before the crisis she had been gearing her economic planning toward delivering promised tax cuts next year. One option if she needs extra money, which might be unpopular, would be to postpone these cuts.

Another could be to save the money elsewhere by cutting spending in other government departments. But they have already trimmed their budgets to the bone, and further reductions in public services might be just as unpopular as a postponement on tax cuts.

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**ATENCION CIUDADANOS MEXICANOS**  
Con el propósito de actualizar el registro de ciudadanos mexicanos residentes en el Reino de Arabia Saudita, se les ruega comunicarse a la Embajada de México en Jeddah al teléfono 651 75 50 o por escrito al P.O. Box 3665 indicando su nombre, sexo, edad y ocupación, así como de sus dependientes y familiares.

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Improvement and beautification of Al-Ar (asphalting, sidewalks and lighting)	161	3,000	10-7-1982
" " "	Fencing to graveyards at Al-Kamel rural complex in the Western Province	162	1,000	11-7-1982
" " "	Fencing cemeteries at four villages in the Western Province	163	1,500	13-7-1982
" " "	Temporary housing No. 1 at four villages in the rural complex of Sager	164	1,300	5-7-1982

PORTS AUTHORITY	
JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT	
SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 3RD RAMADHAN 1402/24TH JUNE 1982	
1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:	
Berth	Name of Vessel

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
1.	Celenk	O.C.E.	Tiles	22.6.82
2.	Fortuna-1	Star	General	18.6.82
3.	Hellenic pioneer	Alpha	Contrs/Rice/Gen.	22.6.82
4.	Amsteldreef	A.E.T.	Bagged Barley	18.6.82
5.	Suete	Star	Urra	21.6.82
6.	Kopalnia Moszczenica	El Hawi	Bagged Barley	21.6.82
7.	Asama Maru	O.C.E.	Reefers	20.6.82
8.	Bayville	Baghdadi	Melon Seeds	18.6.82
9.	Fath Al Khair	Star	Steel Bars	22.6.82
10.	Harry O	Star	Bagged Barley	18.6.82
11.	Takis Alexakos	Star	8gd. Barley	23.6.82
12.	Annaim	Mofarrij	Contrs/Steel/Prod.	18.6.82
13.	Union Kingston	O.C.E.	Gen./Paper/M.Powder	22.6.82
14.	Al Mansouriah	Kanoo	Barley	14.6.82
15.	Julia L	S.C.S.A.	Bagged Barley	22.6.82
16.	Captain Andreadis	O.C.E.	Lemon in Boxes	23.6.82
17.	Tolis H	O.C.E.	Bulk Cement	20.6.82
18.	Ionian Carrier	Alasbah	Bulk Cement	23.6.82
19.	Alain L.D.	Attar	Contrs/Bgd. Coffee	21.6.82
20.	Phinord	S.S.M.S.C.	Bagged corn/Rice	13.6.82
21.	Saudi Star	Shobokshi	Str. Billels/Rebers	22.6.82
22.	Texas	Star	Fruit/Chicken/Mast	18.6.82
23.	Puma	Star	Durra	16.6.82
24.	Safina-e-Barkat	S.C.S.A.	Gen./Contrs/Camant	17.6.82
25.	Konkar Theia	Alreza	Bgd. Barley	21.6.82
26.	Katendrecht	Barmedah	Fruits	18.6.82
27.	Mistral Universal	O.C.E.	Reefers	20.6.82
28.	Canadian Reefer	O.C.E.	Gen/Contrs.	19.6.82
29.	Boo Shan	Shobokshi	Fruits	19.6.82
30.	Asiri	Star		

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM	
SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 3.9.1402/24.6.1982 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS	
1.	Baltic Freeze
2.	Taining
3.	Aegis Dynamic
4.	Fortuna Star
5.	Asia No. 15
6.	Asia No. 14
7.	Tulip
8.	Han Nuri
9.	Vaya
10.	Hellia Pilot
11.	Amazonia
12.	Arion
13.	Safina-e-Abid
14.	Aegis Fema
15.	Konker Nereus
16.	Ibn Al Akfani
17.	Al Mudana
18.	Cotton Trader
19.	Saronic Reefer
20.	Meadow Bank

Foreign Exchange Rates	
Quoted at 2:00 p.m. Thursday	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.13
Bangladesh Taka	9.11
Belgian Franc (1,000)	12.70
Canadian Dollar	73.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	269.00
Dutch Guilder (100)	139.40
Egyptian Pound	127.00
Emirates Dirham (100)	3.35
French Franc (100)	3.54
Greek Drachma (1,000)	93.56
Indian Rupee (100)	50.75
Iranian Rial (100)	50.30
Israeli Lira (100)	49.50
Italian Lira (10,000)	25.20
Japanese Yen (1,000)	24.90
Jordanian Dinar	13.60
Kuwaiti Dinar	9.90
Lebanese Lira (100)	9.655
Moroccan Dirham (100)	11.97
Pakistani Rupee (100)	11.92
Philippines Peso (100)	68.25
Pound Sterling	56.45
Qatari Riyal (100)	55.90
Singapore Dollar (100)	28.44
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	6.00
Swiss Franc (100)	94.40
Syrian Lira (100)	5.96
U.S. Dollar	94.25
Yemeni Rial (100)	30.95
	41.10
	5.96
	94.25
	158.80
	30.95
	164.00
	59.25
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	75.00
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	4.080
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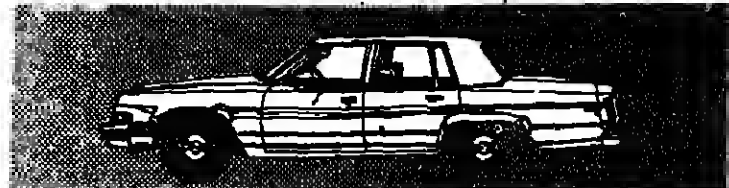
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PAGE 12

International

الجمعة ٤ رمضان ١٤٠٢ هـ

## Thatcher sparks row on Gibraltar

MADRID, June 24 (R) — A diplomatic row flared here over a statement by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher which Spain took to mean that Britain was not prepared to negotiate the sovereignty of Gibraltar.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday the Spanish authorities had been shocked and surprised by Mrs. Thatcher's statement that Britain had hoped to start talks with Spain on Gibraltar but not on the sovereignty issue.

Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca telephoned Britain's Madrid ambassador, Richard Parsons, to seek immediate clarification of the statement made on Scandinavian television Tuesday night, the spokesman said.

He said the remarks sounded absolutely unbelievable, adding that the Foreign Ministry was still awaiting confirmation of what Mrs. Thatcher actually said. Ministerial talks on the future on Gibraltar were due to have started at Sintra, Portugal, on Friday. But they were called off at Spain's request on Monday, as was the planned lifting of Spain's frontier restrictions with Gibraltar.

In London, Mrs. Thatcher's office issued the text of her comments Tuesday night as follows: "We were hoping that this time they (the restrictions) could be lifted and we could enter into talks, but, of course, not on sovereignty, because the fact is that the whole of our belief, and the whole of the belief in democracy, is that it is the people that matter."

Spain's border with Gibraltar, the rock colony captured by the British in 1704, has been closed for 13 years. The British Embassy in Madrid said in a statement that Mrs. Thatcher's reference was to the consideration that there could be no preconditions in the Gibraltar negotiations with Spain.

The statement recalled that in Monday's announcement postponing the Sintra negotiations on Gibraltar, the foreign ministers of both countries said they were determined to keep alive the process started with the 1980 Lisbon accord. "That agreement stated that both governments had agreed to start negotiations aimed at overcoming all the differences between them on Gibraltar," the British statement said.

When the Sintra talks and the border reopening were called off, Spanish officials said it was because Britain was not ready to discuss another colonial sovereignty dispute after its conflict with Argentina over the Falklands.

British officials denied this, but conceded they had not anticipated dramatic results at the first round of talks in Sintra. They said the talks would deal with all differences with Spain over Gibraltar and insisted this included the sovereignty problem.

## Soviets clear joint space shot

MOSCOW, June 24 (R) — The three-man crew of a joint Soviet-French space shot were cleared for takeoff Thursday night and their Soyuz T-6 craft put through its final tests, Soviet officials said.

Col. Jean-Loup Chretien, 43, of France, and his two Soviet colleagues, Col. Vladimir Dzhanibekov, 40, and Alexander Ivanchenkov, 41, spent a good night at the Baikunur site in Soviet central Asia, the officials told a Moscow news conference. They were all in fine form, they said.

Col. Dzhanibekov, mission commander, had a morning session in a Soyuz simulator in preparation for Friday's docking with the orbiting Salyut-7 station.

They were due to don their space suits at 1100 GMT with blastoff timed for 1630 GMT. They will return to earth July 2 after carrying out and being subjected to a series of scientific experiments on board the Salyut.



SEARCH: An Israeli soldier searches the trunk of a car as victims of Israeli attacks wait their turn to pass through the checkpoint at Chouafat in Lebanon on their way to the south. Thousands of people are now making their way back to South Lebanon, fleeing west Beirut.

## Despite Falklands victory

## Nott fighting on to keep job

LONDON, June 24 (R) — While the battle for the Falkland Islands ended in victory for Britain, Defense Secretary John Nott is fighting on — to keep his job.

"Will John Nott be the last casualty?" asked *The Times*, of London, reflecting widespread sentiment in British political circles that his days at the Defense Ministry are numbered. Nott is publicly identified with the government's policy of cutting down the conventional navy.

The defense cuts were controversial at the time they were announced last year. Now they are even more controversial in the aftermath of the Falklands conflict with Argentina, a conflict that could not have been won without considerable naval muscle.

The naval rundown is not the only black mark his detractors have against him. They felt he coped badly during the Falklands crisis with the various political and public pressures on the home front. In particular, he came under heavy fire for his ministry's handling of information about the Falklands battle.

Nott, who is renowned for his plain speaking upset officials by saying too much about the war. But he irritated journalists by giving away too little. For the embattled defense secretary, it was typical of his dilemma since he took over at the Defense Ministry in January last year.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stands firm for the principles of tightly controlled spending and strong national defenses. Nott bears the brunt of the apparent contradiction. Political sources say that before the Falklands crisis broke, Nott was taken to task by Mrs. Thatcher for failing to his allotted task of cutting the defense budget.

Now they say he is under a shadow because much of the fleet that won back the Falklands went to sea already earmarked for sale or scrap. Critics accuse him of running down the conventional armed forces, particularly the navy, to pay for the new Trident nuclear missile system.

Trident will be Britain's independent nuclear deterrent into the next century. The submarine-based system will cost an estimated 7.5 billion sterling (\$13 billion). Cuts in the navy included paying off 10,000 of the 60,000 sailors. Hundreds of those who sailed for the Falklands had already been given notice to quit.

The aircraft carrier *Invincible*, which played a prominent role in the campaign, had been sold to Australia and one of the amphibious assault ships had been mothballed. Political sources said Nott was under attack from the naval lobby and from some of his cabinet colleagues.

Mrs. Thatcher, publicly at least, still supports him in his policy of reducing the size of the conventional navy. She said in a recent television interview that although lessons were to be learned from the Falklands campaign, Britain's defense policy was, on the whole the right one.

There was fierce debate last year on Britain's defense strategy and former navy minister, Keith Speed, resigned in protest at the navy cuts. Now, after the Falklands, it seems inevitable that the debate will flare again.

It is hard to convince an island people, savouring a naval victory, that the fleet should be reduced. This week, Nott took a calculated political gamble by proceeding to publish unchanged a government policy paper on defense drawn up before the Falklands conflict. But he sought to pre-empt critics by promising to revise the "white paper" after studying the Falklands battle.

In the paper, he stood by Trident and his policy of cutting back the surface fleet from 50 to 42 frigates and destroyers. But he is likely in the review to make at least one gesture to the navy by reversing the decision to sell the 19,500-ton *Invincible*, the navy's newest carrier, commissioned in 1980.

Australia has offered to let Britain out of the deal and defense sources say Nott would like to take up the offer. Throughout the Falklands crisis, he was much in the public eye and emerged with an image of being somewhat accident-prone. He appeared on television one evening looking extremely glum and announced there was "bad news" from the British fleet. But he refused to say any more, and the families of servicemen spent a sleepless night wondering which ship had been hit.

Next day it was announced it was the destroyer  *Coventry*. Nott apologized for causing needless distress to many relatives. Mrs. Thatcher already has her eye on winning a second term in the next election, due by mid-1984, and is looking to mould a vote-winning team.

Namibia talks begin

WASHINGTON, June 24 (R) — A South African delegation began talks with U.S. officials Thursday on the future of Namibia (Southwest Africa) amid U.S. optimism that there has been some progress toward a settlement.

The South Africans, led by their ambassador to the United States, Brand Fourie, discussed developments in the Namibia negotiations, a State Department spokesman said.

Chun drops premier in reshuffle

SEOUL, South Korea, June 24 (AP) — President Chun Doo-hwan Thursday carried out another cabinet shake-up, removing the prime minister and three ministers in the wake of a massive loan scandal, the presidential office announced.

Kim Sang-hyup, 62, president of Korea University, the prestigious private school in Seoul, was named prime minister replacing Yoo Chang-soon. Kim served as education minister in 1962 under the rule of the late president Park Chung-hee.

Vice Finance Minister Kang Kyong-shik, 46, was promoted to finance minister succeeding Rha Woong-bae, who was held responsible for the loan scandal which involved a couple who were relatives of the nation's first lady.

Bae Myun-in, 59, director of the Judicial Research and Training Institute, replaced Chung Chi-kun as justice minister and vice construction minister Suh Sang-chul, 46, became energy and resources minister, in place of Lee Sun-ki.

It was the third shake-up of the 22-minister cabinet in less than a month. President Chun met with leaders of major political parties one week ago and said he would consider replacing more cabinet members.

In his first shake-up, May 21, Chun replaced half the 22-member cabinet and also changed the top leadership in his ruling Democratic Justice Party.

On June 2, Chun dismissed the head of the agency for National Security Planning (formerly called the Korean Central Intelligence Agency) and changed the foreign minister. The earlier two actions did not still public criticism of the government over the loan scandal, which rocked the nation's financial and political circles.

About two weeks ago, a group of Catholic priests called on the government of President Chun to step aside by claiming that the nation faced "the most unfortunate situation" since it was founded in 1948.

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NEW ARGENTINE PRESIDENT: The Army named Tuesday retired Gen. Reynaldo Bignone president of Argentina. Bignone, shown in a recent file photo, succeeds Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, who resigned last Thursday.

## Parties to debate Argentine crisis

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 24 (AP) — Argentina's political leaders agreed to sit down Thursday with presidential designate Reynaldo Bignone, but warned that the country is "fed up with military governments."

Announcement of the meeting came as air force officers resigned in droves from government positions, reflecting a split among military leaders and the army's decision to run the country alone.

Civilian political leaders, meeting in a coalition of the nation's five largest parties, meanwhile, issued a document calling for the military government to set a date for a return to civilian rule and appealed for a lifting of a state of siege.

"The people have reached the limit of patience" the document said, warning of possible street violence if constitutional rule is not restored. "The people have again been mere spectators at the designation of the president of the nation...the promises of future consultations with the political forces can't hide these frustrating and recurring developments," the document said.

They also called for a return to an economy where local production is protected by high import tariffs.

The fact that civilian political leaders agreed to a meeting at all appeared to augur well for Bignone, a retired, 54-year-old major general designated Tuesday to become the country's seventh military president since the 1976 coup.

Bignone replaces Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, who was forced to resign after the defeat to Argentine forces on the Falkland Islands by British forces.

## Over 'acid comments' on Di's baby U.K. press raps Anne

LONDON, June 24 (AP) — The London *Times* led an attack by British newspapers on Princess Anne Thursday, accusing her of making "acid comments" and showing a "surly lack of interest" in Princess Diana's baby.

Buckingham Palace, meanwhile, said all was "going well" for the three-day-old prince whose name has still to be revealed — but it certainly wasn't for his aunt, despite a place attempt to shield her from criticism.

The *Times* said Anne's "sharp tongue" and "comments" to reporters when asked about the baby as she toured Indian reservations during an eight-day visit to the American west had surprised Americans.

The tabloid *Daily Mirror* accused her of jealousy. "Anne's behavior has confirmed for many Americans the stories that she is jealous of the adoration lavished on the Princess of Wales," it wrote.

Anne, 31-year-old mother of a son aged 4 and a one-year-old daughter, was reported to have replied in a sarcastic tone when told by an American television journalist of the baby's arrival Monday night: "Oh good," and then carried on walking.

When asked how she liked being an aunt,

she was reported to have snapped: "That's my business. Thank you very much."

Later in Houston, Texas, she was asked: "Will you teach the new prince how to ride?" Anne, who with husband Mark Phillips is a skilled rider and was a member of the British equestrian team in the 1976 Olympics, was reported to have replied:

"I don't even teach my own children how to ride yet, and I don't even know how he will like me when he grows up." Asked "Do you think everyone is making too much fuss over the baby," she was reported to have replied: "yes." But a member of the staff of Buckingham Palace press officer Michael Shea said Princess Anne was being "cautious," not rude.

He said that 10 hours earlier she had been wrongly told by a reporter that Diana had had her baby. Anne had made comments, only to be told later it was a rumor. Criticism of her in British newspapers was bitter, however.

The *Daily Mirror* wrote: "Princess Anne is paid 2,050 pounds (\$3,546) a week from public money, tax free. For that we are entitled to expect a lot. And we don't even get a smile."

## Son Sann seeks arms aid

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 24 (AP) — The two-day-old coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea needs arms from the international community to oust Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, coalition Prime Minister Son Sann said Thursday.

Son Sann formally signed a coalition agreement Tuesday on behalf of his Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). Others in the pact are Communist Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan who is president and former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk who is president of the coalition.

Son Sann told reporters he has about 9,000 fighters inside Cambodia fighting the Vietnamese but another 3,000 cannot fight because they lack arms. "We have the manpower. But we are waiting for weapons," said Son Sann, speaking in English.

Former generals, colonels and marshals living in exile in the United States and France are willing to come back and fight, he said. "We need help from anyone including the international community. We are already getting small arms and AK 47s and other weapons from China, and China was willing to give aid to any faction willing to oppose Vietnam."

After this signing our respective aims are to increase pressure on Hanoi. Our only aim is to liberate the country. We are willing to take aid from anyone."

Meanwhile, Soviet news media accused the United States and China of being behind the formation of the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition government. The Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* predicted that the alliance would fail and charged that it was nothing more than an attempt to paper over the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge regime during which millions of Cambodians are said to have been massacred.

*Izvestia*, the official journal of the Soviet government, said the coalition was a new effort to "bring back to life the political corpse that had been driven out by the Cambodian people."

## U.S. panel OKs N-freeze proposal

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP) — The U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee approved a resolution calling for a "mutual and verifiable freeze" on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons arsenals.

The 25-9 vote capped two days of debate during which freeze supporters claimed that opponents had delayed a vote because they were afraid of losing.

The vote "is a major step forward for the freeze movement," said Rep. Edward Markey, one of the key congressional backers of the freeze drive. Wednesday, on Tuesday, a Democratic supporter of the measure accused Republicans of stalling.

Rep. Edward J. Derwinski argued that if the panel adopted a pro-freeze resolution — requiring subsequent approval by the full House and the Republican-Controlled Senate — this would be simply "an expression of congressional opinion" and not necessary binding on the Reagan administration.

On June 9, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee removed all mention of the term "freeze" from a resolution on nuclear arms control, opting instead for language endorsing the start talks as a step toward weapons cuts.

Before Tuesday's session was broken off abruptly by a parliamentary move, the House committee adopted by voice vote compromise language stating that "the United States shall promptly approve" the 1979 SALT II strategic arms treaty.

However, the panel defeated 18-8 a stronger measure sponsored by Rep. Jim Leach that would have required President Ronald Reagan to submit the pact to Congress for ratification as an executive agreement.

Both Republicans and Democrats on the committee accused each other, of trying to exploit the nuclear arms control issue for political purposes.

## Reagan signs bill to protect agents

WASHINGTON, June 24 (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan signed into law a bill making it illegal for journalists and others to reveal the names of secret intelligence agents. "We retain the good sense protect the brave men and women who serve us, often in dangerous circumstances," he told Wednesday a cheering crowd of central intelligence Agency (CIA) employees outside agency headquarters in Langley, Virginia.

The new law imposes stiff penalties. A journalist who intentionally discloses agents' identities in order to harm U.S. intelligence could face three years in prison and a \$15,000 fine. A government official who violates the act would be subject to 10 years in prison and a \$50,000 fine.

Although critics charged the legislation may impede legitimate press investigations of intelligence agency abuses, Congress passed the measure overwhelmingly.

Reagan told the audience the bill was aimed not at legitimate journalists, but at those who have systematically disclosed the names of agents, endangering their lives. A former CIA official told reporters at the ceremony that such disclosures had led to the death of a CIA agent in Greece and to attacks on agents in other countries.

The Intelligence Identities Protection Act was both opposed by some congressmen who considered it a violation of the first amendment to the U.S. constitution which protects free speech and freedom of the press. It was the latest in a series of measures by the president to strengthen the country's espionage service and the clandestine activities of its agents. The budget and strength of the CIA are a state secret, and under Reagan its press service was disbanded.

Abu Dhabi sentences American to flogging

ABU DHABI, June 24 (R) — An American has become the first Westerner to be sentenced to flogging in Abu Dhabi for drinking liquor without a permit, public prosecution officials said Thursday.

The man, identified as Michael Jan, was sentenced to 40 lashes Monday by a criminal court after pleading guilty to drinking without a license, they said. If he does not appeal within 15 days, the sentence will be carried out.

## From page one

### Battlefield

come to Beirut urgently. Wazzan said, State radio said the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib, attended part of the cabinet meeting.

The moves followed an apparent deadlock in efforts by a seven-man "National Salvation Committee", grouping Lebanese government and factional leaders, to reach an agreement with the PLO that would satisfy Israel. Israel Wednesday rejected a PLO plan for an Israeli withdrawal from the outskirts of Beirut in return for a Palestinian withdrawal to specified camps.

Government sources said the stumbling block was Israel's demand that the Palestinians be disarmed. They said the Palestinians had asked the Salvation Committee whether they could obtain U.S. guarantees of their safety if they surrendered their arms, and what they could gain politically from doing so.

### U.K.

"We believe we have the right and a duty to defend our own people whenever and wherever their liberty is challenged," she said in obvious reference to Britain's reconquest of the disputed islands.

Addressing the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament, she said that if arms control supports peace "with freedom and justice" then "we must pursue it vigorously."

Argentina boycotted her speech and the seats of about half a dozen other delegations were empty, including those of Bolivia and Guatemala. Some of the empty seats, such as those of tiny Dominica and Vanuatu, are rarely filled.

Across from the United Nations, meanwhile, scores of pro-Argentinian and Irish demonstrators marched in protest against her visit. One held up a sign reading, "Thatcher murderer."